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ספר זכרון

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Address of the "JEWISH CHRONICLE."

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The Jewish Chronicle,
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The Prepaid Charge for Announcements of Births, Marriages, Deaths, &c., is 4/6 for 4 lines—about 24 words—and 9d. per line after. Death and In Memoriam Announcements inserted with mourning border are charged at double rates. *All announcements sent by post must be accompanied by the name and address of sender.*

NOTICE.

Insertion of Family Announcements which reach the Office later than 11 o'clock Wednesday Morning cannot be included in the current week's issue. INSERTION OF ANY ADVERTISEMENT IS NOT GUARANTEED.

The Editor cannot undertake to be responsible for the return of rejected MSS.

Births.

BROWN.—On the 29th of July, at 17, Lawford-road, Kentish Town, N.W., to the Rev. and Mrs. M. Brown (née Annie Horowitz), a daughter.

ELKINSON.—On the 31st of July, 1917, at 150, Leinster-road, Rathmines, co. Dublin, to the wife of Abraham Elkinson, a daughter. No cards.

FELDMAN.—On the 27th of July, at "Abbotsford," 875, Finchley-road, Golder's Green, the wife of Dr. W. M. Feldman, of a son.

HYTNER.—On the 28th of July, to Mr. and Mrs. M. Hytner (née Yetta Goldberg), of 14, Fort-road, Sedgley Park, Prestwich, Manchester, a daughter.

STEIN.—On the 29th of July, to Mr. and Mrs. S. Stein (née Minnie Goodman), 21, Heath Hurst-road, Hampstead, N.W. 3, a son.

Barmitzvah.

ARKUSZ.—Sam, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. P. Arkusz, of 232, Mile End-road, will read Parsha and Haphtorah on August 4th, at Kalisher Synagogue, Great Alie-street. American papers please copy.

ASH.—Isidore, third son of Mr. and Mrs. I. Ash, 81, Stocks-street, Cheetham, Manchester, will read a portion of the Law, August 11th, 1917, at the Great Synagogue, Cheetham. Reception from 3 to 6. Relatives and friends please accept this the only intimation.

DAVIS.—David, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Mike Davis, of 95, St. Gabriels-road, Cricklewood, will read a portion of the Law on Saturday, August 4th, at the Brondesbury Synagogue. No festivities.

GREEN.—Harry Louis Green, the elder son of Mr. and Mrs. L. S. Green, of 129, Portsdown-road, Maida Vale, W., will be called to the reading of the Law on August 11th, 1917, at the Bayswater Synagogue, Chichester-place, Harrow-road, W., at 10 a.m. Reception at home afterwards from 3.30 to 7.30 p.m. Relatives and friends will kindly accept this the only intimation.

The "JEWISH CHRONICLE" of
—September 14th, will be the Special—

New Year Number

in which will be contained the SPECIAL SUPPLEMENT of

NEW YEAR GREETINGS

All announcements will be Classified and placed in Alphabetical Order. The charge for insertion is at the prepaid rate of **3/6** for 25 words, and sixpence for each Additional Six Words, or Less. :: :: ::

A charge for insertion of Greetings in the "JEWISH CHRONICLE," to include insertion in the "JEWISH WORLD" New Year Number as well, will be **5/-** for 25 words, and 9d. for six or less extra words. In order to secure insertion of Greetings in the issues of either of the two papers immediately prior to New Year, orders should reach us

Not Later than Thursday, Sept. 6th.

HURWITZ.—Phillip, second son of Mrs. and the late Mr. R. Hurwitz, of 7, The Esplanade, Sunderland, will read a portion of the Law on Saturday, August 18th, at the Moor-street Synagogue. "At Home," Saturday and Sunday, 3 to 6.

JAY.—Alfred Laurie, second son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Jay, "Homeland," Genesta-road, Westcliff, will read a portion of the Law on Saturday, August 4th, at the Westcliff Synagogue. Reception 3 to 6. Sunday, August 5th. No cards.

KOHN.—Charles, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Solly Kohn, of 28, Store-street, Bedford-square, W.C. 1, will read a portion of the Law and Maftir, on Saturday, August 4th, at the Western Synagogue, Alfred-place, W. 1. No festivities.

PEARL.—Cyril Julian, son of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Pearl, of "Sulamith," 54, Upper Clapton-road, will celebrate his Barmitzvah on שבת נחמו, Saturday, August 4th, 1917, at the New Synagogue, Stamford Hill, London, N. No cards.

Betrothals.

GREEK : GREEN.—Annie, second daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. N. Greek, of 149, Upper Canterbury-street, Cape Town (late Swansea, South Wales), to Phillip Green, of Cape Town, S.A.

KAUFMAN : SAGER.—Hetty, the eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. B. Kaufman, 47 and 49, Moreton-street, Strangeways to Pte. H. Sagar, 10th Royal Hussars, of 14, Haworth-st., Broughton, Manchester. American papers please copy.

SCHNEIDER : KUTZMANN.—Leah, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. Schneider, 5, Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square, W., to Philip Kutzmann, eldest son of Mrs. Y. Kutzmann, 11, Busby-street, N.

SHAFFER : LIPSEY.—Dolly, the elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Mark Shaffer, "Craigmuir," Hornby-road, Blackpool, to Max Lipsey, of Montreal, Canada, and Dewsbury, England. "At Home," Sunday, August 5th, from 3 to 6 p.m. Canadian papers please copy.

Forthcoming Marriages.

GOLDWATER : SEGAL.—On Sunday, August 5th, at 1 30 p.m., at the Western Synagogue, Alfred-place, W.C., the marriage will take place between Ida, daughter of Mr. H. Goldwater, of 35, Gt. Titchfield-street, W., to Reuben Segal, 108a, Teesdale-street, Hackney-road, E.

BEHRENS : ZUCKER.—On the 15th of August, at the New Synagogue, Stamford Hill, Julia, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. Behrens, 188a, Stamford-hill, to Ernest, eldest son of Mrs. and the late Mr. M. Zucker, of East Ham. Ceremony 1.30. Relatives and friends please accept this the only intimation. No festivities. No cards.

HORWITZ : RABINOWICH.—The marriage of Miss Annie L. Horwitz, B.A. (Lond.), second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Horwitz, 139, Whitechapel-road, E., and Mr. N. Rabinowich, B.A. (Cantab.), eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Rabinowich, 8, Hannibal-road, E., will take place at the Great Synagogue, St. James's-place, on Tuesday, August 7th, at 2 p.m.

FILSCHSTEIN ; COHEN.—The marriage of Esther, daughter of Mrs. and the late Mr. I. Filschstein, of 119, Whitechapel-road, to Israel Cohen, Secretary Wellington-road, Synagogue, son of Mr. and Mrs. Cohen, of 34, Downs-park-road, N., will take place on Sunday, 5th August, at the Wellington-road Synagogue at 1 o'clock.

Marriages.

DUDLEY : MOORE.—On the 20th of July, by special licence, Lieut. John Dudley, D.L.I., eldest son of the late Lewis Jacobs and of Mrs. Jacobs, to Katherine Edith, fourth daughter of the late Alfred A. Moore and Mrs. Moore, "The Cottage," 4, Abercorn-place, St. John's Wood, N.W.

HAMER : BAKER.—On Monday, July 30th, 1917, at the South Portland Synagogue, Glasgow, by Rabbis Lurie and Balkind, assisted by the Revs. D. Jacobs and E. Rabbinovitch, Ray, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. Hamer, of 39, Portland-terrace, Southampton, to Abraham Leonard Baker.

MENDOZA : MYERS.—On the 31st of July, 1917, at the Spanish and Portuguese Synagogue, Bevis Marks, by the Rev. Haham Dr. Gaster, assisted by the Rev. S. J. Rcco, the Rev. Louis L. Pereira Mendcza, to Miss Adelaide Myers, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Mark Myers, of 62, Middlesex-street, Aldgate, E.C.

JOURADO : ASSAEL.—On Wednesday, the 1st of August, at the Lauderdale Road Synagogue, by the Revs. Dr. M. Gaster and S. J. Rcco, Tana, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jourado, of 58, Canfield-gardens, Hampstead, to Gabriel M. Assael, of 44, Highbury Park, N.

LIALTER : SZAPIRA.—On the 23rd of July, Miss Priscilla Doris Lialter, only daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Lialter, to Mr. Leopold D. Szapira.

SALINSKY : SHULMAN.—Mr. and Mrs. J. Salinsky, 28, Sholebroke-avenue, Leeds, announce the marriage, on August 1st, 1917, of their eldest daughter Amelia, to Mr. Isaac Shulman, M.Sc., eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. A. Shulman, 108, North-street, Leeds. Ceremony conducted at Powolny's Rooms, Bond-street, Leeds, by the Rev. C. Kahn, Rev. S. Manson, and Rev. M. Abrahams, B.A.

Silver Wedding.

CANON : ROSENTHAL.—On the 7th of August, 1892, at the Great Synagogue, Duke-street, David Canon to Rose Rosenthal. No festivities on account of eldest son being on active service.—22, Brondesbury-villas, Kilburn.

Deaths.

GREENBERG.—On the 27th of July, suddenly, at 12, Nicholas-street, Mile End, Esther, widow of the late Emanuel Greenberg; dearly beloved mother of S. Greenberg, 8, Cephas-street, Mile End; Mrs. Herman and Miss R. Greenberg, 12, Nicholas-street, Mile End; Mrs. B. Cohen, 110, Jamaica-street, Stepney; Mr. G. A. Greenberg. Deeply mourned by her sons-in-law, daughters-in-law, grandchildren, and large number of friends. Shiva at 12, Nicholas-street, St. Peter's-road, Mile End. Gone but not forgotten.

LEDERMAN.—On Monday, the 30th of July, at Blackpool, Lewis, aged 67, beloved husband of Mrs. Lederman, 105a, Grove-street, Liverpool. Deeply mourned by his loving wife, sons, and daughters. Shiva at 105a, Grove-street, Liverpool. God rest his soul. American and Colonial papers please copy.

LEVI.—On Wednesday, the 1st of August, Alfred Kaufman Levi (late of Bishopsgate-street), beloved husband of Katie Levi, 96, Portsdown-road, Maida Vale, W. Deeply mourned by his sorrowing wife and children. No flowers or prayers by request.

Announcements continued on page 2.

ALLIANCE
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O. MORGAN OWEN, General Manager.

PHILLIPS.—On the 26th of July, Annie Phillips, after long and patient suffering, the beloved sister of Era Groome and Amelia Tingey, of 56, York-road, Brighton. May her dear soul rest in everlasting peace. Amen.

RAPPAPORT.—On Thursday, the 12th of July, at the residence of his daughter, 16, Alverstone-road, Wallasey, Harris Rappaport, late of 40, Samuel-street, Leeds, aged 57. Beloved husband of Mrs. S. Rappaport; father of Mrs. A. Stone, Wallasey; Miss Sophia, Boston; Miss Gertie, Leeds; Sam, Leeds; Isaac, Boston; Joe, in Army, England; Max, prisoner of war in Germany. Deeply mourned. May his soul rest in peace. American and Australian papers please copy.

TALLERMAN.—On the 28th of July, at 6, St. James-road, Holloway, Daniel Tallerman, aged 84. Australian papers please copy.

Killed in Action.

STERN.—Killed in action, on the 19th of July, 1917, Lieutenant Sydney Stern, King's African Rifles, and Middlesex Regiment, the youngest son of Mrs. Albert H. Sytner, of 11, Hanover-terrace, Regent's-park, N.W., aged 18.

Killed on Active Service.

BEYFUS.—Killed at the front, Cecil Beyfus, H.A.C., beloved husband of Muriel Beyfus, eldest and only son of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Beyfus, 3, Park Place-villas, Maida Hill, W. 2.

In Memoriam.

GOLDSMITH.—In loving memory of our dear husband and father, who died July 30th, 1909 (Ab 12th, 5669). May his soul rest in peace.—48, Bury Old-road, Higher Crumpsall, Manchester.

ISAACS.—In loving memory of our dear daughter and sister, Annie Isaacs, of Cape Town, who passed away in London on July 30th, 1901, corresponding with Ab 14th, 5661. May her dear soul rest in peace.—Coblentz-villa, Breda-street, Cape Town.

JONES.—In loving memory of our darling daughter Julia, daughter of John and Hannah Jones, who died on the 10th of August, 1905, corresponding with 9th of Ab, 5665. May her dear soul rest in peace.—54a, Grand-parade, Brighton (late 33, British-street, Bow). African papers please copy.

LEVY.—In loving memory of our dear husband and father, Wolfe Levy, who passed away Ab 16th, 5676, corresponding with August 15th, 1916.—37, Frognal, N.W. 3.

MYERS.—In unfading memory of our beloved father, Lewis Myers, Nottingham, who departed this life Ab 18th, 5670. Sadly missed by his wife, sons and daughters. God rest his dear soul in peace. Amen.

Tombstones to be Set.

PATT.—The tombstone in loving memory of the late Jacob Patt will be consecrated at Edmonton Cemetery on Sunday, August 5th, at 3 p.m. Relatives and friends please accept this the only intimation.

SASIENI.—The tombstone in ever loving memory of our dear mother, Rebecca, relict of the late Solomon Sasieni, will be set at Plashet Cemetery on Monday, August 6th, at 3 30 p.m. Relatives and friends please accept this only intimation.

Thanks for Condolences.

MR. LIONEL L. COHEN and DAUGHTER return thanks for kind expressions of sympathy extended to them in their recent bereavement.—1, Ellesmere-mansions, Canfield-gardens, West Hampstead.

MR. AARON HART and DAUGHTERS (Ellen, Sarah, Rachel, Esther and Bessie) thank relatives and friends for their sympathy in the sad bereavement of their son and brother David. Missing ten months; since reported killed. May his dear soul rest in peace. Gone but not forgotten.

THE Misses JACOB, Mrs. A. A. GREEN, and Miss MARKS, return thanks for kind expressions of sympathy received on the death of their dear brother and uncle, Mr. Samuel Jacob, 43, Arkwright-road. N.W.

MRS. ALEXANDER JACOBS and SONS with Mrs. S. HARRIS return thanks for the many expressions of sympathy extended to them in their sad bereavement.

MR. and MRS. L. LEVISON, 2, Victoria-road, Broomhall-park, Sheffield, and FAMILY return sincere thanks for kind visits and letters of sympathy sent during their week of mourning.

MRS. LIGHTSTONE and FAMILY, 31, Hanbury-street, return sincere thanks for all visits, telegrams and letters of sympathy received in their sad bereavement.

MR. JULES MYERS returns sincere thanks for kind visits and letters of sympathy received in his sad bereavement.—120, Broadhurst-gardens, N.W. 6.

MRS. PHILLIPS, SON and DAUGHTERS return sincere thanks for kind expressions of sympathy in their recent sad bereavement.—44, Hanover-gate-mansions, Regent's Park, N.W.

MRS. A. SCHAVERIEN, of 212, Algernon-road, Ladywell, tenders her sincere thanks to relatives and friends for kind expressions of sympathy and condolence received on the death of her dearly beloved sister, Esther, wife of Alexander Fordonski, 542, Fulham-road, who died July 21st, 1917.

Thanks for Gifts, etc.

MR. and MRS. GEORGE G. LIVERMAN most heartily thank their relatives and friends for their overwhelming kindness, presents, telegrams and good wishes on the occasion of their wedding, July 31st, 1917.—21, Amhurst-park, N.

MR. and MRS. A. WOOLF thank their parents, relatives, and friends for their kind presents, cheques, and telegrams on the occasion of their wedding.—30, Ventnor Villas, Hove.

Personal.

FRANCES AMELIA ROSENTHAL, daughter of Jacob Samuel and Frances Amelia Rosenthal, who some years ago was residing in neighbourhood of Peckham, is requested to communicate to ADVANTAGE with Messrs. Head and Hill, Solicitors, 3, Raymond-buildings, Grays Inn, London.

ק״ק כנסת ישראל.

UNITED SYNAGOGUE.

NEW SYNAGOGUE.

DR. J. ABELSON, B.A., will preach in this synagogue on Saturday morning, the 11th August.

NORTH LONDON SYNAGOGUE.

REQUIRED.—A Temporary Reader, one able to begin his duties as from September 8th. Salary for the 12 months, £150. Apply in writing, stating qualifications and with copies of testimonials, to the Rev. Walter Levin, North London Synagogue, Lofting-road, N. 1.

בה״כ אגודת הפועלים,

5A, PRINCESS-COURT, BRICK-LANE, E. 1.

REV. B. FERTLEMAN, Minister of the above synagogue, will deliver a sermon in Yiddish at the above address on שבת נחמו, at 7 p.m., after מנחה. All friends are cordially invited.

SANDY'S ROW SYNAGOGUE,

BISHOPSGATE, E.

A CONSECRATION SERVICE will be held in the above Synagogue on Sunday afternoon next, August 5th, at 3.30, on the occasion of the presentation of a ספר תורה, mantles and silver appurtenances by Mr. Herman D. Susan.

The Rev. Dayan A. FELDMAN will deliver an address. All members and friends are cordially invited.

S. BRONKHORST, Secretary.

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THE public are informed by the Committee that patients are admitted from 3.30 to 5 p.m. for treatment of eye disease, sight testing and eye operations.

For the benefit of those who by the nature of their occupation are prevented from attending eye hospitals during the day, the Clinic will remain open from 9 to 10 p.m. in the evening.

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M. HOVSHA,
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Miscellaneous Advertiesments continued on page iii.

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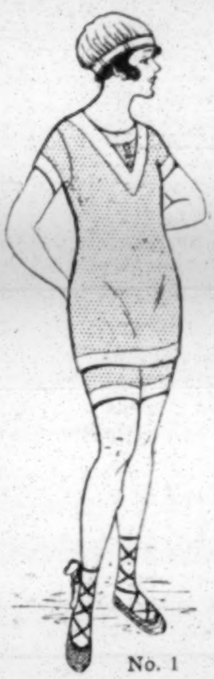

No. 1

No. 4.—We have jaunty BATHING DRESSES of Stockinette, made combination shape with separate skirt and quaint square neck, prettily trimmed with White braid. These may be had in Saxe and White or Navy and White. In extra outsizes, outsizes, women's and small women's. Prices, each respectively, 8/6 8/- 7/6 and 7/-

No. 5.—Others of Navy Stockinette made Tunic and Knicker style have a natty sailor collar and White braid trimmings. In outsizes, women's and small women's. Prices, each respectively, 9/- 8/6 and 8/-

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Diary.

CALENDAR NOTES.

AUGUST 3 to AUGUST 9—AB 15 to AB 21.

FRIDAY Ab 15 (30 days)	Aug. 3	Sabbath begins at **8.9**	
SABBATH „ 16	„ 4	PORTION: ואתחנן Deut. III. 23 to vii. 11. [Ethics 3] Sabbath ends at **9 32***	HAPHTORAH Isaiah xl. 1-26.

** This is the time for London. The time for other places is given in Valentine's Hebrew Almanac. One hour should be added to these times.*

To-day is חמשה עשר

Friday Next, August 10th, Sabbath will begin at 8.

FORTHCOMING MEETINGS.

TUESDAY, August 7.

Jewish Board of Guardians, Relief Committee (rotas), 3; Fixed Allowance Committee (rota), 4.

WEDNESDAY, August 8.

Jewish Board of Guardians, Jewish Boarding Out Committee, 3 30; Loan Committee (rota), 4.

THURSDAY, August 9.

Jewish Board of Guardians, Relief Committee (rotas), 3.

JEWISH CHRONICLE

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EST. 1841 ספר זכרון EST. 1841
The JEWISH CHRONICLE
FRIDAY, AUGUST 3, 1917—5677.

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Three Years of the War.

TO-MORROW marks the completion of the third year of the war. Amid the universal trial have been born some blessings for the human race, but it has, in all sooth, been a time of infinite anguish and sorrow which no lover of his kind can look back upon without feelings of deep pain and poignant grief. On the outbreak of the war the JEWISH CHRONICLE, venturing to speak the mind and heart of Anglo-Jewry, declared: "*ENGLAND HAS BEEN ALL SHE COULD BE TO JEWS, JEWS WILL BE ALL THEY CAN BE TO ENGLAND.*" That prediction has been faithfully fulfilled, and not even the misguided follies of a comparative handful of Russian-born Jews in this country can mar the still unfinished picture. No reasonable person could really suppose that the agitation in the East End of London is typical of the attitude of the Community whose sons volunteered by the thousand as soon as the call came; who have borne with fortitude an ever lengthening roll of casualties; and many of whose offspring have covered themselves with glory on the field of battle. And to-day, with heaviness of heart though it may be, but none the less with resolute will, the Jews of this country renew the pledge which we offered in their name three years ago. As British citizens and Jews they yield to none in whole-souled loyalty to the supreme cause of the Allies. Now, as ever, their devotion to Peace is passionate, unflagging, absolute. And they know that this struggle is, and has been from the beginning, in its very essence a struggle for Peace, and nothing could have more conclusively established that fact than the entry into the war on the side of the Allies of the great peace-loving democracy of the United States. They would not wish to see the war prolonged for one hour beyond the moment at which this great end is achieved. But the grand objective is not yet gained. The enemy is still on his knees before the militarist idol, and until this false god has fallen, like Dagon, with his face to the ground, there will be no real peace in this stricken world. We pray, to be sure, that the end may even now not be far distant, for the sake of those near and dear who are in imminent danger and whose lives daily are in jeopardy, for the sake, too, of civilisation and common humanity. But we know in our hearts that what are even more precious than any personal considerations are the national—aye and the Jewish—ideals that are, in this grim struggle, in the balance. Until these—the highest good in life—are, one way or another, finally secured, there can be no resting—no sure and lasting peace among men.

The "Jewish" Battalion.

THE War Office is proceeding with the formation of a Jewish unit. The scheme is one which we have all along approved, though the Government have not yet given their own reasons for now belatedly fathering it. From the notice issued by the Secretary of the War Office, and reprinted in our columns, it would seem that the main, if not the sole object aimed at is the smoothing of the path of the Conscription of Aliens Act. In some quarters it is suggested that the Government has in view the obtaining of a specially valuable weapon in the Palestinian campaign. If the latter be the real intention it ought to be stated, because it might have the effect of rendering attractive the conscription of some, at all events, of the Jews whose military service is now in question. So far, however, no information other than that which points to the military service of Russian Jews has been given by the Government. But in the meantime it is announced that the badge of the Jewish regiment is to consist of "a representation of King David's Shield," and therein, assuming that the motive is simply the recruiting of Russian Jews, we cannot but think, the authorities have gone sadly astray. The *Magen David* is an essentially Jewish device with more than one religious association. It is, moreover, regarded by Jews as the symbol of the specifically Jewish, and for that reason has been so largely employed to denominate Jewish nationalism. But there is nothing peculiarly religious in the conscription movement, and there is nothing essentially Jewish in the war. There is, to be sure, a great cause to be won—a cause in which we are interested as British citizens, and, in its moral aspect, as Jews. But when the Jew dons the British or the French or the Russian uniform, he does so as a British, French or Russian soldier, and not as a Jewish soldier. There is, therefore, neither point nor relevancy—there will, we fear, be ground for actual offence—in imposing the symbol of Jews or Judaism upon his accoutrements.

"David's Shield."

WE have always said that it was desirable to allow those Jews who may be more happy in such surroundings to be formed into a separate unit. In furthering their contentment of mind and giving to them cause for particular enthusiasm and pride, the Government would also be promoting their own objects. That, however, is hardly likely to result from the association in the public mind, through the proposed Jewish battalion as the War Office announces it, of the Jewish soldier in general with those Russian Jews in England who have become bye-words of slacking and job-snatching in all the lurid and exaggerated forms in which their delinquency has been dished up in a certain section of the Press. In any case, the argument in favour of a unit of Jews in the British Army is altogether another matter from leading them into action, under, so to speak, a Jewish quasi-religious banner, for no specifically Jewish cause and at no specifically Jewish bidding. We realise, of course, that the intentions of the War Office in choosing the badge were of the best. But it seems evident that they have been badly advised, probably by someone who is out of touch with Jewish sentiment. The Jew in the British Army has fought well and distinguished himself in battles innumerable. But he has fought everywhere as a British soldier, without a thought of the *Magen David*, except so far as, being a Jewish symbol, a recollection of it might be an incentive to men to do their duty as citizens of the country to which they bear allegiance. It is because the proposal of the Government seems to ignore this fact and to set up a new motive and standard of loyalty for a cause for which Jews have gladly suffered, that we venture to question both the propriety and the wisdom of the proposed distinctive sign, at least in the present circumstances, of the suggested "Jewish" Battalion. Let us repeat that what we have written pre-supposes that the formation of the Jewish unit is motived mainly by the difficulties of the Russian enlistments. We cannot but think, however, that the Government in determining to badge the regiment with the Shield of David must really have some specifically Jewish purpose in view, such as—as we have already said has been adumbrated—the employing of the Jewish unit on Palestinian soil and for a Jewish national purpose. If that assumption be correct, the use of a distinctively Jewish symbol might become logically and morally defensible. But in that case, the Government should clearly state the facts—and without delay which is bound to create misunderstanding.

Baron Heyking.

WE regret that we cannot join in the tearful farewells which the London Press is paying to the late Russian Consul-General, BARON HEYKING. The Baron's record in this country shows that he was well adapted to represent the repressive bureaucracy which, happily, rules no longer at Petrograd. During the time he held his official post he went out of his way to pooh-pooh, in the columns of the *Fortnightly Review*, the Jewish persecution in Russia. But what was infinitely worse, he fathered that wickedest slander in all history—the blood legend. When the BEILIS scandal moved the best men in Europe to protest, and caused even the leaders of German thought to describe the ritual murder allegation as "an unscrupulous fiction," BARON HEYKING sent to the *Times* a letter supporting the cruel charge. The accusation of the ritual murder of the boy YUSCHINSKY, he told the British public, was not levelled against Judaism or the Jewish people as a whole, but only against the accused, who was believed to belong to a small secret sect carrying the "Talmudian" *(sic)* teaching to the extreme of ritual murder. This abominable invention of a Jewish blood-drinking sect, and the allegation that Talmudic teaching led logically to its practices, raised a storm of protest, but the man who was responsible for them has never, to our knowledge, withdrawn the charges. We said, at the time, that these statements revealed to the British public, as by a flashlight, the condition of mind of members of the then governing classes of Russia. Those classes have gone, never we hope to return. Why then, should we desire to see retained here so sturdy a champion and so faithful an interpreter of their worst methods? Friendship with the Russian people will be better served by a Consul-General more truly representative of the new time.

Mr. D. L. Alexander, K.C.

On inquiring yesterday before going to press, we were informed that the condition of Mr. D. L. Alexander, K.C., had slightly improved.

A Jewish Airman's Funeral.

The *Jewish World* of this week publishes a very striking picture of the funeral of 2nd Air Craftsman Simon Lightstone, of the Royal Naval Air Service. Inset in the picture is a portrait of deceased.

IN THE

Communal Armchair.

BY MENTOR.

At the Fourth Year's Dawn.

The Element of Human Error.

A FEW days more will bring us to the third anniversary of the most terrible conflict that has ever burdened the Earth. The limit of time prognosticated for the lasting of the War, by the grimmest soldier among all that have done battle for the Empire, will have been reached. Yet the end appears still far away. To either set of belligerents there seems to be so much more to be done, if the fell arbitrament of the Sword is to stand justified even by the code of military necessity. The one thing a nation will seek to avoid at any cost is being forced by the logic of events to acknowledge that it has gone to war in vain and for nought. Worse than suffering a defeat of arms is it for a people to be compelled to the conviction that an appalling sacrifice of life and treasure such as is inevitable in modern war has been wasted. That were indeed the bitterest vanquishing. And so as wars are prolonged, which means that neither side has obtained an objective, the reaching of which it can proclaim as a worthy offset to the suffering and the sorrows entailed, fresh objectives have to be devised. These usually differ very materially from the immediate ones originally sought to be gained, though the main purpose of the struggle may remain unchanged. At the end of three years of such a war as that which has drenched Europe with blood, it were interesting to cast our minds back and enquire whether any of those who engaged in the conflict could, as judged by what has occurred, have had any true prevision of what was in store for those who unsheathed the sword.

WE recollect the scorn which was cast upon Lord Kitchener for thinking, and saying, that the war would last three years, and how his prognostication was voted a ridiculous exhibition of over-caution. We recall the raucous shout of the recruiting sergeant inviting young men to "take your places for the non-stop to Berlin!" Men who "joined up" in any of the services were assured by "those who know, you know," that they would never see any fighting, and that Kitchener was calling for an enormous force (since then multiplied more than ten times), so as to have a telling card with which to face the Kaiser when the former presented the latter with England's Peace demands. At most they would spend a few pleasant spring-time weeks on the Rhine. We remember the "steam roller" which was to plunge with the speed of a motor car from the Nevsky Prospect into Unter den Linden, and the learned discourses which filled the newspapers on the relative Man-power of the contending hosts; all pointing to a near exhaustion of the human material at the disposal of the Central Powers. "They have vainly thought that wars can be won by heaping up munitions—guns and shells—they have forgotten that these are useless without the men to use them," was one of the observations of one of those pundits, designed to comfort us as we swerved into the vortex of War. Was there not one journalist with a large following, as the phrase goes, who publicly acknowledged that he had become ruined because, military expert though he was, actual happenings had made his prognostications of the war patent to all men as the silly, childish prattle of intoxicated optimism? The economic and financial collapse of Germany was said by experts to be a sure matter of weeks, while Austria, being hopelessly decrepid, would have Peace imposed upon her by the New Year after the outbreak of hostilities. The German Fleet was to be sunken iron and floating match-wood if it showed its nose upon the high seas, and if it did not so venture it was to be dug out as rats are compelled to leave their holes. When so seasoned a warrior as the hero of Khartoum in a conservative estimate reckoned that the Allies would impose their will upon the Central Powers in at most three years—and was palpably wrong—it is not surprising that those who knew nothing of War, and had not the remotest notion of what this war must mean, should have been so utterly wide of the mark in all they foresaw.

BUT this incapacity to measure aright the awful forces that were let loose upon the world, this month three years ago, was by no means confined to this country, with its amateur military equipment and its contemptible little army. The Power that thought it had learnt the last word in war, and all concerning it, and that vainly imagined that Blood and Iron were the only factors that counted in shaping the destinies of mankind, made far more obvious miscalculations when it recklessly drew the sword in boastful challenge. This writer was talking the other day to one who was in Germany at the outbreak of the war, and remained there for three months afterwards. It was interesting, and, indeed, tragic to hear from him his description of the ideas harboured by Germans as to what was likely to ensue when "Krieg-Mobil!" was flashed from end to end of the Hohenzollern's domains. He tells me that in the shops in Berlin time-tables were displayed in the first days of the war indicating the exact dates on which the German troops would occupy various points of vantage in their operations, and these tables were called the March of Victory. The early days of October, 1914, were to see the doom of Paris, after which, Calais and Boulogne being in German hands, there was to be a pause so that, in accordance with the Kaiser's promise, some of his troops at least might see the leaves fall at home. The following spring was to see the tackling of Russia, whose complete crushing was to occupy two months of an "energetic" campaign. There was to be another pause, after which "the Colossus with the feet of clay" on the other side of the Channel was to be "seriously" taken in hand. In July, 1915, and in the first days of the month, England was to be invaded. By the end of the year, its fleet annihilated, it would be suing for peace as the alternative to starvation, and on the 26th of February, 1916—"the glorious anniversary of Versailles"—the Kaiser was to dictate his terms "at Buckingham Palace or at Windsor as may best suit the high military command." It is abundantly evident from this time-table, drawn with all the elaborate detail of Teutonic genius, that Germany was as hopelessly deceived as to what the war she launched, with such confidence and so light-heartedly, would bring for her, as were we in this country.

NAY, Germany was the more deceived. For her prognostication was victory, and that, thank Heaven, cannot now be hers whatever the outcome of the war may be and to whenever it may extend. The battle of the Marne saw the defeat of her wicked, criminal project. All that has happened since then in the way of resistance by the Central Powers to their inevitable doom, has been an heroic effort to avoid that bitterest vanquishing, to see their people forced by the logic of events to acknowledge that they went to war in vain and for naught. On the other hand, while the Central Powers are hungering in nothing so much as for Peace—and that is saying a great deal—providing that it be a Peace that hides and covers up the logic of events and thus saves them from the bitterest vanquishing, the Allies stand firm with the main purpose—the great and high cause to defend which they entered the struggle—unchanged.

IT was not, however, only to draw this striking contrast of the relative moral positions to-day of the two belligerent groups that this comparison was ventured. It was to show the enormous element of human error and human misunderstanding that must exist in such a struggle when both sides are proved to have been hopelessly wrong in their estimate of the events before them when war broke out three years ago. There is, it would seem, an urgent and obvious lesson to be drawn from that searching vital fact. The lesson cannot be set down and elaborated now, for space is rigidly limited. Newspapers these days have to cut their coat according to the cloth at their disposal, however skimpy the garment may appear to those who call to mind the ample folds in what Mr. Zangwill wittily called *Alov Hashalom* days. It is a lesson, however, to which the present writer hopes to revert next week.

MENTOR.

CHILDREN'S COUNTRY HOLIDAY FUND.—This week's list contains one item of particular note. I refer to the contribution of Mr. Sol Levy, of Birmingham. That gentleman, in sending a cheque for £3, observes that he does so "entirely in agreement with Mr. David Finburgh," of Leicester, who, it will be remembered, said if eight others sent £3 each by the end of August he would send another £3 in addition to one he had already sent. So Mr. Levy leaves me with seven more to find. "A friend from Hampstead," however, promises to be one of the Three-pounders, so that leaves me six to find. WANTED—SIX THREE POUNDERS! Here is our list:—

"S. H.," 5s.; A. Nathan, £1 1s.; Anon. (Bournemouth), 3d.; Eric L., £1 1s.; collected by the Boys of Craufurd College, Maidenhead (per V. K. Solomon), £1 5s. 2d.; Benjamin M. J. Green, 6d.; Ellen K. Green, 6d.; "Gerald, Arthur, and Cyril," £1 11s. 6d.; Miss Rosalie M. Brilliant, 5s.; Joseph Meller, 10s. 6d.; Gladys Elkan, 5s. 3d.; Lily Elkan, 5s.; Edna Elkan, 5s.; Gerald and Gladys Leapman, 1s. 6d.; Esther and Bernard Podlashuk, 10s.; the Misses H. and S. Birn, £1; "Eric," 1s.; Miss B. Abrahams, 10s.; L. Hyman, 4s.; Miss Howells (Williamstown), 2s. 6d.: Miss E. Hyman (Porth), 2s. 6d.; Sol. Levy (Edgbaston), £3; "P. S." (Glasgow), on his fifty-sixth birthday, fifty-six farthings, 1s. 2d.; Phyllis Cahn (Nottingham), on first wedding anniversary, 10s.; Sidney I. Lever (Derby), £1 1s. 3d.; H. Benjamin, 5s. 11d.: Cissie Wolf, 10s.; Marjorie Fligelstone (Cardiff), 10s. 6d.; Doreen Fligelstone (Cardiff), 10s. 6d.; Moss Fligelstone (Cardiff), 10s. 6d.; Audrey Fligelstone (Cardiff), 10s. 6d.; Pte. Arthur S. Hyman, 10s.; "L. F.," 10s. 6d.

This makes £17 8s. 0d., and as our last list totalled £92 19s. 9d., we now have **£110 7s. 9d.** So we are well beyond the £100, but then—where *is* that 3d? It would be so nice if by next list we could have left last year's amount behind! Well, why not? *I* don't mind. Do *you?* Who's In?

MY BEST THANKS TO THOSE WHO HAVE SENT AND BEST WISHES TO THOSE WHO ARE GOING TO SEND! All donations should be addressed to "Mentor," JEWISH CHRONICLE, 2, Finsbury Square, London, E.C. 2.

M.

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Foreign and Dominion News.

Poles Boycotting Jews.

PERSISTENT ANTI-SEMITISM.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.] COPENHAGEN.

The Polish students of the University of Warsaw have decided to bar the duly elected delegates of the Jewish students from the Students' Council. It had been understood by the students that the Council was to be composed of representatives of the various religious and political faiths. After the Jewish representatives had been chosen, the Polish students declared that the Council could be composed of Poles only. One Polish student spoke against this declaration, but he was not heeded. A similar occurrence took place in the Polytechnic Institute, where the demand of the Jewish students for representation in the student organisation evoked from the Dean of the Institute a declaration to the effect that the Jews were after all guests in Poland, which made their "separatist tendencies" all the more "intolerable." He further declared that the fact that the Jewish students speak jargon and not Polish was evidence of their opposition to Polish nationalism, adding that there was no room for them in Poland. He accused the Jewish students of having broken faith with him. The Jewish students demanded that the Dean should retract his words.

The Jewish question cropped up also in one of the recent sessions of the Warsaw City Council, with the result that there was a very heated debate. The matter of looking after the welfare of the mechanics of Warsaw was brought up by one of the Polish delegates. These mechanics are in many instances in such need that they have been compelled to sell their trade belongings.

Trusker, one of the delegates, rose to remind the Council that in considering means of relief for the mechanics in the city, the Jewish mechanics ought not to be overlooked. He stated that there were in Warsaw fifteen thousand Jewish masters employing about fifty thousand craftsmen. He urged that in the council of masters which is to be formed representation should be given to the Jewish masters along with the others. Delegate Lustansky argued that representatives of the employés should also be appointed. One of the members of the Council declared himself not only against representation for the craftsmen but also for the Jewish masters, expressing his doubt as to their ability in their respective callings.

Councilman Prelutsky replied to his colleague, declaring that to discriminate against the Jews would be to insult the fifteen thousand Jewish masters in Warsaw. He argued that in considering means of relief for the mechanics it was unjust to discriminate against any of them. While the Council had on previous occasions given evidence of the fact that it had adopted a distinct attitude on questions concerning the Jewish people, he hoped that this time it would prove itself greater than the remarks of the preceding speaker had represented it to be.

The last session of the City Council was characterised by the most heated discussions which centred round the proposal of the Jewish councilmen to permit the Jewish traders, who keep their shops closed on Saturday, to remain open two hours longer on Sunday.

The Polish anti-Semitic leader, Ilsky, declared that the Jews in Poland were conducting a campaign for mastery and that there were in reality two contending peoples in the land. These peoples, he said, were the Poles and the Jews. He also declared that the Jews everywhere, in Berlin and in the neutral countries, were opposing the interests of the Poles, and that the Poles would demand an account of them when the proper moment arrived.

The Polish majority adopted a resolution adjourning the session of the Council, thus preventing the Jewish members from answering Ilsky. Thereupon, all the Jewish members left the Council Chamber with a single exception, that of the assimilator, M. Natanson.

A STRANGE BOYCOTT.

The Jewish members of the City Council of Warsaw have presented a memorandum of protest against an announcement which appeared in the Warsaw papers on the 28th of April to the effect that Jewish bidders would be barred from making bids to supply horses in connection with the work of the Roman Catholic cemeteries. The memorandum directs attention to the fact that the city government, which has charge of the cemeteries, might thus be deprived of the benefit of lower bids, and that the announcement itself violated the guarantees of civil liberties for the Jews. The demand is made in the memorandum that a new bid be called for and that assurances be given that such discrimination will not again occur.

The "Red Glove" League.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.] PETROGRAD.

A new anti-Semitic League, under the name of "Red Glove," has become active in the South of Russia, with Simferopol as its headquarters. The League is engaged in inciting the populace to pogroms. The Ukraina separation movement, again, is being utilised by the Jew-baiters to stir up the mob in Ukraina against the Jews. "All nations are our friends except the Jews, who oppose our separatist plans," is the doctrine drilled into the masses by many agitators. At Kirsanoff, Slutzk, Balta, and Zhitomir preparations for pogroms have been discovered. The food crisis, moreover, is being utilised against our brethren. At Balta the looting of Jewish shops had commenced, but the Committee of Soldiers and Workmen stopped the pogrom before it had time to develop. At Odessa, female agitators accused our brethren of molesting Christians on their way to church, of desecrating churches, and of lighting cigarettes from church lamps. The authorities, however, disproved all the libels. One of the events of the past few days, however, has been the discovery of the whereabouts and the subsequent arrest of Deputy Markoff, the notorious pogrom organiser,

Anti-Jewish Riot at Petrograd.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.] PETROGRAD.

The suspicion which existed that a boot shop owned by a Jew named Markovitch was supplying boots abroad has been utilised by local anti-Semite agitators to incite the mob to attack the shop and the Jews in general. During the rioting five Jews were seriously wounded by hooligans dressed as soldiers. The authorities, aided by a detachment of troops, restored order, but the locality is still guarded by patrols.

"Days of Prayer and Charity."

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.] PETROGRAD.

By the decision of the Warsaw Rabbinate, three days of "Prayer and Charity" have been observed in the city. The sufferings of the Polish Jews under the German yoke and from the Polish anti-Semites reached very serious dimensions. The anti-Semites are openly agitating for a boycott of the Jews and for the closing of all businesses on Sundays. They even attack priests who venture to trade with Jews. The Rabbis, as a result of the great misery experienced by the Jews, proclaimed the three days referred to above. Only the weak state of health of the people, they explained, prevented them from proclaiming a general fast.

A similar day of "Prayer and Charity" was held at Wilna, where, as a result of starvation, the mortality is increasing daily, and where people are caught in the streets by German officials and forced to work under trying conditions.

The Russians in Galicia.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.] PETROGRAD.

Dr. Lander has been appointed Adviser on Jewish affairs to M. Doroshenko, Russian Chief Commissioner for Galicia and Bukovina. The acquaintance of Dr. Lander with Galician Jewish life and his study of the economic position of his coreligionists fully qualifies him for the post. He is now occupied in assisting the Jews, whose poverty is appalling, to re-establish themselves. The Russian Ministry has decided to establish a Committee to inquire into the misdeeds of the old Government in Galicia. Two Jews, MM. Ginzburg and Zaidman, will be members of that Committee.

The Ito in Russia.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.] PETROGRAD.

The Jewish Territorial Organisation and the Jewish Emigration Society held a combined meeting at Kieff, at which Advocate Margolin made a detailed statement on the present position of Russian Jewry and its future problems. Representatives of all Jewish parties took part in the deliberations which dealt mainly with the questions of territorial autonomy and individual emancipation of the Jews, as well as with the emigration problem after the war and the methods of concentrating it in a particular locality. The Ito leaders declined to bind the organisation to any particular Jewish party and declared that it would remain a non-party organisation. The announcement that the Jewish Territorial Organisation and the Jewish Emigration Society invested 35,000 roubles in the Liberty War Loan was received with loud cheers.

New National Jewish Organisation in Russia.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.] PETROGRAD.

A new Jewish organisation, known as the Union of the Jewish People in Russia, has been formed for the purpose of preparing the Jews of Russia for participation in the elections in which those who are to organise the National Government will be chosen, as well as the representatives for the provincial and municipal governing bodies. In order to assure democratic representation for the Jews of Russia, it was decided to re-organise the *Kehilloth* and to participate in the All-Russian Jewish Congress now being arranged. The leaders of the Union are the well-known communal workers, M. Kreinin and Advocate Gordon. The programme of the Union is now being settled by a special committee.

Jewish Citizen Rights in Finland.

The Jewish Emancipation Bill has passed the second reading in the Diet of Finland.

Austrian Jewish Prisoners of War.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.] PETROGRAD.

The Austrian Jewish prisoners of war in the distant provinces of Russia have petitioned the Government to accord to them the same privileges as are allowed to all Poles and Austrian Slavs who are prisoners of war, namely, the right to move from one town to another and to trade and work. The same privileges are also claimed by the Jewish Committee in aid of the sufferers of war on behalf of the Galician civilian Jewish exiles (numbering about ten thousand), who were transported to Russia by the late Government, mostly from districts now occupied by the enemy. Energetic efforts are also being made by influential Jews through the medium of the Danish Government to arrange, if possible, for the return of a large number of the civilian exiles to Austria, via Sweden.

A "Not a Jew" Badge.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.] PETROGRAD.

It is reported in the Russian Press that militiamen in Petrograd have been known in some instances to wear in close proximity to their badges a device with the inscription, "Not a Jew."

Is Charlie Chaplin a Jew?

THE GREAT FILMIST SAYS HE IS "NOT THAT LUCKY."

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.] NEW YORK.

Though Charlie Chaplin is earning 100,000 dols, a year or more, he is not as lucky as he might be. In any event, he says he is not. Since he rose to the highest pinnacle of fame as a screen favourite, there has been much speculation as to Chaplin's nationality. Stories about him in different publications have described him as a Jew. A recent article in "McClure's" declared that Chaplin was born of English Jewish parents. This, however, Chaplin is said to deny. In reply to an inquiry addressed to the Publicity Director of the Mutual Film Corporation, for which Chaplin is now posing, the answer was returned: "To the best of my information Mr. Charles Chaplin is not a Jew, On an occasion when I interviewed him I quoted to him a statement to this effect, to which he replied: 'I am not that lucky.'"

OBITUARY.

TALLERMAN.—The death, at the age of eighty-four, occurred last Saturday of Mr. Daniel Tallerman. The deceased had devoted many years of his life to an endeavour to cheapen the food, especially the meat supply. He was born in London in the year 1832, and at the age of twenty he went to Australia, where he became a trader. He founded penny dinners and popular priced restaurants. Mr. Tallerman returned to Europe and had the honour of being received by the late Emperors Napoleon III. and Francis Joseph, the latter of whom appointed him a Knight of the Francis Joseph Order. Mr. Tallerman was Chairman of the British, Irish, and Australasian Meat Company, the author of a number of publications dealing with food, and he interested himself in measures for the improvement of the health of the people. One of his last acts was to devise plans for the distribution of sums of money to charities in recognition of the treatment of the Jews in this country, a movement in which he had the assistance of Mr. John A. M. Bonar, of Raynes Park, Surrey. The funeral was on Tuesday at Plashet Cemetery.

THE WAR.

CASUALTIES TO JEWS.

KILLED.

2nd-Lieut. Walter Louis Behrens, Royal Field Artillery; 4038 Gnr. I. Green Merthyr Tydvil), Royal Field Artillery; 48708 Pte. L. Harringman (London), Royal Fusiliers; 1077 Pte. A. Marks (Somers Town), Middlesex Regt.; 9321 Pte. S. Lipman (Sunderland) (previously reported missing), Border Regt.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

2922 Corpl. S. Haft (Manchester), Highland Light Infantry; Z.L/4167 P.O. A. Cowan (Rhondda), Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve; 1747 Pte. S. Davidson (Manchester), Manchester Regt.; 146713 Pioneer N. Myerson (Middlesboro'), Royal Engineers; 285047 Pte. S. Sanofsky (Liverpool), Welsh Regt.

DIED.

Capt. C. L. Braun, Essex Regt.

WOUNDED.

2nd-Lieut. I. Jacobs, Royal Field Artillery; 22909 Corpl. I. Block, Borderers; 202386 Lance-Corpl. M. Burman, South Lancs. Regt.; Lance-Corpl. L. H. Rudelsheim, attached M.T., A.S.C.; 226892 Pte. A. Abelson, Mons. Regt.; 8256 Pte. M. Baker, South African Infantry; 030625 Pte. L. Benjamin, Army Ordnance Corps; 266776 Pte. M. Cohen, Northumberland Fusiliers; 30180 Gnr. S. Cohen, Royal Garrison Artillery; 282874 Pte. D. Dias, London Regt.; 235384 Pte. D. Gilbert, Duke of Wellingtons; 42612 Pte. J. Gold, Royal Irish Rifles; 266987 Pte. A. Goldberg (accidentally), Bucks Regt.; 37397 Rfn. M. J. Goldman, London Regt.; 235190 Pte. S. Herman, Lincoln Regt.; 2379 Pte. M. Lazarus, 1st Pioneer Battalion; 273090 Pte. L. Lelyveld, Durham Light Infantry; 817099 Pte. M. Levine, Canadians; 31296 Rfn. D. Malina, Rifle Brigade; 1874 Pte. A. C. Millington, Australians; 285039 Pte. L. Morris, Northumberland Fusiliers; 202185 Pte. L. Neigelkop, King's Own Royal Lancs.; 128210 Sapper M. Newman, Royal Engineers; 170475 Driver M. W. Plaski, A.S.C., M.T.; 203932 Pte. J. Peltenson, King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry; 27062 Pte. L. Salberg, Highland Light Infantry; B/588 Pte. S. Sharero, East Yorks Regt.; 91010 Pte. M. Shoultrovsky, Labour Company; 1042971 Sapper S. Silver, Trench Mortar Battery; 52685 Pte. B. Simon, Royal Fusiliers; T/28895 Rfn. L. Solomons, Rifle Brigade; 351210 Pte. R. Stockfir London Regt.; 146033 Gnr. J. Tanchan, Royal Garrison Artillery.

MISSING.

5835 Pte. M. Bowman, Royal Scots Regt.

[The lists of casualties published in the JEWISH CHRONICLE *are for the most part kindly supplied by the War Services Committee, St. Swithin's Lane, E.C.]*

THE FALLEN.

STERN.—Lieut. Sydney Stern, who was killed in action on July 19th, in German East Africa, was the youngest son of Mrs. Albert H. Sytner, of 11, Hanover Terrace, Regent's Park. He was born in London, and immediately after the outbreak of war, although not quite sixteen, he joined the Queen Victoria's Rifles and served with that regiment in France during the first part of 1915. He was present at the desperate fighting for Hill 60 and was one of fourteen survivors. Stern subsequently took part in the second battle of Ypres, when gas was used by the enemy for the first time, and was wounded in the head rather severely shortly after that battle. He was then recommended for a commission, but owing to his extreme youth he was only gazetted on his seventeenth birthday in November, 1915, when he was appointed 2nd-Lieut. to the Middlesex Regiment. On a call being made for volunteer officers to proceed to East Africa he tendered his services. He was accepted for the King's African Rifles, and left for that country in November, 1916. He was keenly looking forward to going on "safari," particularly as he had just been appointed Company-Commander, and was very keen in view of the fact that he would have charge of the men whom he himself had trained. He was probably the youngest officer with responsibilities in the field.

The news of this young officer's death in action followed closely on the intimation of his appointment to the command of a Company, and the latter message seemed to me as incredible as the former is distressing. For barely five short summers have passed since the boy Sydney Stern stood before me as I addressed him on his becoming Barmitzvah at the Brixton Synagogue. The strides he had made since then must have been very rapid to have brought him to so high a position at such an early age. In a letter to me while still in England he spoke rather feelingly of "some chums who had gone to the other side of the water never to return again." Alas! he has been called upon to join that band of Jewish heroes before he had yet reached his nineteenth year. Sydney is the youngest of four brothers on active service in four colonial units. I know how proud his parents are of the service their sons have been rendering their country. His supreme sacrifice for a great cause should surely enhance their pride, and may the sincere sympathy which will be extended to them assuage their sorrow.—A. MISHCON.

BEHRENS.—2nd-Lieut. Walter Louis Behrens, who was killed on July 10th, was the twin son of Mr. Walter Behrens, of 18, Rue Washington, Paris, and of the late Evelyn Behrens, daughter of Mr. S. H. Beddington, of 21, Hyde Park Square. He was born in Paris in 1897. He and his twin brother came to England at the age of seventeen to join the Army, and after training in the Inns of Court O.T.C., he was gazetted to the R.F.A. on September 15th, 1915. He proceeded to the front in December, 1915, where he remained continuously until his death. His colonel writes:—"It is very hard to tell you what a terrible loss he is to the brigade, where he was universally liked. He absolutely knew no fear, and with it all he always kept a cool head in trying circumstances. I had a great admiration for him, and the men of his section adored him and feel his loss greatly." He was recently commended in divisional despatches. His brother, who is also at the front, has been awarded the Military Cross.

MILITARY HONOURS.

Military Cross.

2nd-Lieut. GEORGE HENRY LEWIS MARCUS SAMUEL.

When acting as F.O.O. during the attack he sent in much valuable and accurate information. He approached within 100 yards of the enemy trench, and from this dangerous position gained much important information.

Temp. 2nd-Lieut. DONALD HENRY DEAUDET FREEMAN, R.F.A.

When acting as F.O.O. he was wounded early in the day. He continued to perform his duties, and it was entirely owing to his information that the enemy counter attacks were completely broken up. He was invested by the King at Buckingham Palace recently and has since been promoted to be Lieutenant.

Distinguished Conduct Medal.

Pte. A. SAMUELS, Machine Gun Corps.

Officers Commended.

The following are included in a list of names of officers brought to the notice of the Secretary for War for distinguished services rendered in connection with the war:—

Lieut.-Col. and Hon. Col. PHILIP CARLEBACH, C.M.G., London Regt.
Lieut.-Col. BERNARD E. MYERS, M.D., New Zealand Medical Corps.

PROMOTIONS.

The following promotions and appointments have been gazetted:—

Capt. Laurie Magnus, Royal Defence Corps, to be Temp. Major
Lieut. R. N. Keyser, E. Lancs. Regt., to be Flying Officer, R.F.C.
Lieut. J. E. Rosselli, A.S.C., to be Flying Officer (Observer), R.F.C.
2nd-Lieut. C. O. Frank, R.A., to be Lieut.
2nd-Lieut. Donald H. D. Freeman, R.F.A., to be Lieut.
2nd-Lieut. W. S. Joel, to be Lieut. whilst serving with the R.F.C.
2nd-Lieut. J. Levy, M.C., Royal Fusiliers, to be Lieut.
2nd-Lieut. E. V. H. Marcus, R.A., to be Lieut.
Cadet H. W. Auerbach, to be 2nd-Lieut., General List, R.F.C.
Cadet A. H. Berg, to be 2nd-Lieut., General List, R.F.C.
Cadet B. G. Kaufmann, to be 2nd-Lieut., Middlesex Regt.
Cadet J. Loupinsky, to be 2nd-Lieut., General List, R.F.C.
Cadet B. Myers, to be 2nd-Lieut., Middlesex Regt.
Cadet M. D. Silverman, to be 2nd-Lieut., Rifle Brigade
Cadet Moss Valentine, to be 2nd-Lieut., Queen's Royal W. Surrey Regt.
Cadet R. G. Weil, to be 2nd-Lieut., R.G.A.
E. Nathan, to be 2nd-Lieut., Duke of Cornwall's L.I.
E. A. Ullman, to be 2nd-Lieut., County of London Vol. Regt.

A Jewish Regiment to be Formed.

OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

The Secretary of the War Office makes the following announcement:—Arrangements are now nearing completion for the formation of a Jewish Regiment of Infantry. Experienced British officers are being selected to fill the higher appointments in the unit, and instructions have already been issued with a view to the transfer to this unit of Jewish soldiers, with a knowledge of the Yiddish or Russian languages, who are now serving in British regiments. It is proposed that the badge of the regiment shall consist of a representation of King David's shield.

Further information as to the conditions of enlistment and service will be issued shortly, as soon as the necessary legal powers have been obtained.

Another Jewish Chaplain.

The Rev. David Hirsch, B.A., has been appointed Chaplain to the Forces in France and is expected to leave for the Front shortly. Mr. Hirsch is a son of Dr. S. A. Hirsch, Emeritus Professor of Jews' College, and was educated there and at University College. He has been an active social worker in East London for the past twelve years, and since 1913 has been Visiting Minister for East London. Mr. Hirsch is Captain in the 1st London Cadet Batt. Jewish Lads' Brigade.

A Russian Jew's Gifts.

A MILLION ROUBLES FOR WAR HELP.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.] PETROGRAD.

The Jewish landholder and merchant, M. W. Shpoliansky, has given a considerable portion of his land, in addition to stock, for the relief of Russian soldiers, irrespective of creed, who have been blinded in the war. Many acres of his valuable estate near the town of Prel, Vtopsker Gubernia, has been given by him. He also gave book-debts amounting to the sum of 20,000 roubles, and secured by valuable land holdings. He further gave his entire income from a large mill in the Gubernia of Kieff for the entire period of the war, together with the income from a valuable patent right. In all, these donations will total about one million roubles.

Russian Women Soldiers.

Mrs. Rheta Childe Dorr, an American writer, who has just returned from the Women's Legion of Death, with which she went to the front, says:—

I lived with them two weeks, and there are women of all types, peasants, intellectuals, doctors, stenographers, telephone girls, etc. A journey of forty hours brought us to headquarters near Vilna, where we were conducted to long wooden huts half-sunk in the earth. We slept there on wooden shelves. Soldiers gathered in their thousands like a one-time suffrage parade in New York, and using just such slang equivalents. The first night there was a pounding on the door, and a Jewish girl sentinel gave the challenge. "Aren't the girls in here?" asked some soldiers outside. "We are not girls, we are soldiers," said the sentinel, stepping out. "If you don't go away we'll shoot." They went.

Services for Jewish Soldiers.

In addition to the services recorded in our last issue under the heading of "Forthcoming Services," parades of Jewish soldiers for Divine Services were held during the past week and were conducted by the gentlemen named as follows:—

Clapton, Pte. Fredson; Weymouth, Mr. E. Boas; Ripon, Rev. M. Abelson; Edmonton, Rev. D. Wasserzug; Cromwell Institute, Bulford Camp, Mr. H. Boas; Durrington Camp, Mr. H. Boas; Jellalabad Garrison School, Tidworth, Rev. Dr. J. Abelson.

FORTHCOMING SERVICES.

Services have been arranged and will be conducted by the gentlemen named as follows:—

Saturday, 4th: Norwich Synagogue, 10, Rev. N. Isaacs; The Synagogue, Heneage Road, Grimsby, 9.30, Rev. I. S. Fox; Adelaide Road Synagogue, Dublin, 9.30, Rev. A. Gudansky; Reading Synagogue, 9, Rev. L. Woolfe; Sutton Veny, Warminster, 2.30, Sergt. I. D. Goldberg; Cathedral Road Synagogue, Cardiff, 10.30, Rev. H. Jerevitch; Cathcart Street Synagogue, Greenock, 10, Rev. B. Morris; Synagogue, North Church Street, Sheffield, 9.45, Rabbi B. I. Cohen; The Pavilion, Lumley Road, Skegness, 9.30, Cyclist L. Harris. Sunday, 5th: Regimental Institute, Stonar, 10, Rev. H. Shandel; Court Martial Hut, Wimbledon Camp, 9.30, Rev. N. Goldston; Court Martial Room, No. 9 Lines, Rugeley Camp, 11.15, Pte. R. Rosenbloom; Welbeck Camp, Worksop, 9, Rabbi B. I. Cohen; Tipperary, 11, Corpl. S. Spiro; Ballyvonare, 11, Pte. H. Garner; Randalstown, 11.30, Pte. J. L. Fisher; Scarborough, 11.30, Rev. M. Abrahams; Reading Synagogue, 9.30, Rev. L. Woolfe; Hazeley Down Camp, Winchester, 2.30, Rev. Dr. Abelson; Bulford, Salisbury Plain, 3, Lieut. G. Ellenbogen; Larkhill, Salisbury Plain, 10.30, Mr. H. Boas; Chelmsford, 10, Lance-Corpl. Bass; Samuel Lewis Home, Walton-on-Naze, 10, Corpl. D. Goodman; St. Osyth, 10, Pte. D. Levy; Recreation Room, Hyderabad Barracks, Colchester, 10.15, Pte. Lyons and Pte. Goldstein; Woodham Mortimer Camp, 10, Pte. Raymond; Wesleyan Hut, East Camp 2, Whittington, 11.30, Rev. J. Phillips; Huella Park Camp, 10, 2nd-Lieut. M. Firth; Thetford Hutments, 10, Corpl. Smith; Woodbridge Parade Ground, 10, Pte. Cobb; Carburton Camp, Worksop, 10, Rabbi B. I. Cohen; Thoresby Camp, near Worksop, 11, Rabbi B. I. Cohen; Jewish Hut, No. 16 Lines, Clipstone Camp, Notts, 12, Rabbi B. I. Cohen; No. 3 Lecture Hall, Harrowby Camp, Grantham, 4.30, Rabbi B. I. Cohen; Berkhampstead, 10.30, Rev. D. Wasserzug; Cromwell Institute, Bulford Camp, 2.30, Lieut.

(*Continued on page 10.*)

LEAVES FROM A JEWISH LOG-BOOK.

THE "INTERNATIONAL JEW."

[*In consonance with the customary policy of the* JEWISH CHRONICLE *of giving a free platform for the ventilation of all points of view on matters of Jewish interest, we are happy to have been able to arrange for a series of letters on Jewish topics contributed by a prominent member of the community who writes from a standpoint not necessarily our own.*]

To the Editor of the JEWISH CHRONICLE.

SIR,—*July 29th.*—I was amused to come across the following sentence in the *Saturday Review* yesterday. It was on the topic of Michaelis, the new German Chancellor:—

> The puzzling thing about the situation is that the high finance, which is (with the exception of Krupps) entirely in the hands of the Jews, does not make its influence felt, and instil a little sanity into the heads of Generals and Professors.

One hardly knows where to begin to comment on this little excerpt. First, the *Saturday Review* must be singularly well-informed as to domestic conditions in the German Empire to assert that "the high finance," with the exception of Krupps, "is entirely in the hands of the Jews." Personally, knowing nothing about it, and suspecting that the *Saturday* reviewer knows as little, I should be disposed, on general grounds, to question this very sweeping statement. But assuming that the *Saturday Review* believes it, what an extraordinary conclusion is drawn from it. I should like Mr. Maxse's views on the proposition thus advanced, that "high finance in the hands of the Jews," should "instil a little sanity into the heads of German generals and professors." The Maxse maxim always is: the "International Jew," who is synonymous with high finance, is conspiring in every country at once to conclude a peace by negotiation. He is most powerful, according to this theory, in Germany itself. Mr. Maxse is always writing of the "German-Jewish" organs, and this alleged combination of Press and finance in the hands of his "International Jew" is represented as the chief danger to modern Europe. Here I am on safe ground when I say that Mr. Maxse, poor man, is ridden by a monster of his own creation. But, assuming for the moment that he were right, how could the *Saturday Review* also be right in looking to the Maxse monster to instil "sanity" into German heads? Are the Jews to be blamed both ways? first, for collaring the Press and dominating public opinion, and, secondly, for not having any influence? And how can their influence be at once evil and sane?

The truth is, that the Jews in Germany, like the Jews in any other country, see eye to eye with their fellow-countrymen; except that the Jews of Germany, poor and rich alike, are a little less German than other Germans, because, happily, they have been excluded from the factories of German *Kultur*. The narrow nationalism of Prussia, represented, say, by Houston Chamberlain, and closely imitated in this country by Lady Bathurst and Mr. Gwynne of the *Morning Post*, has succeeded, as the *Morning Post* will not succeed, in England, in excluding Semitic influences from Teuton culture. German Jews cannot be "generals" or "professors"; at least they could not before the war. There may be Jew-generals now, corresponding to potato-bread in the lengthy schedule of substitutes; and not till Germany learns civilisation by the bitter experience of defeat, and a new civilised Germany admits Hebraism to its Teutonic preserves, will the sanity of the People of the Book help to purify the poisoned springs of exclusive German *Kultur*.

July 31st.—Another view of the "International Jew" occurs to me. There are, I suppose, about a score of English Jews in the House of Commons. Why, if Mr. Maxse's bogey has any substance, was none of these found in the minority of nineteen which supported Mr. Ramsay MacDonald in his peace resolution last week? The war has shown up the fallacy of International Socialism. Before it is finished it will have shown up the fallacy of the International Jew. Meanwhile, his impotence in Germany, by the testimony of the *Saturday Review*, and his absence in England, by the evidence of the House of Commons lobbies, are two fairly good arguments for one week.

Obediently yours,
DIARIST.

Ascott House School. 36 and 37, Sussex Square, BRIGHTON.

Principal: MAURICE JACOBS, M.A.

Classical Honours, Oxon; late Scholar and Prizeman of Wadham College, Oxford; Tutor for ten years to the sons of the late Leopold de Rothschild.

ASSISTED BY AN EFFICIENT STAFF OF UNIVERSITY GRADUATES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLMEN.

REFERENCES:

The CHIEF RABBI, 48, Hamilton Terrace, N.W.
The HAHAM, 193, Maida Vale, W.
Rev. MORRIS JOSEPH, 11, Gloucester Terrace, W.
Rev. Prebendary WOOD, D.D., M.V.O., late Head Master of Harrow.

D. L. ALEXANDER, Esq., K.C., 11, York Gate, N.W.
ARTHUR E. FRANKLIN Esq., J.P., 35, Porchester Terrace, W.
Prof. ISRAEL GOLLANCZ, Christ's College Cambridge.
EDWARD L. MOCATTA, Esq., 93, Westbourne Terrace, W.
CLAUDE G. MONTEFIORE, Esq., 8, Palace Green, Kensington
MARION H. SPIELMAN, Esq., 21, Cadogan Gardens, S.W.
LORD SWAYTHLING, 23, Kensington Court W.

PROSPECTUS ON APPLICATION.

A Sermon of the Week.

[*Specially Written for the* JEWISH CHRONICLE.]

JUDAISM AND SENTIMENT.

"*And these words which I command thee this day shall be in thine heart.*"
—*Deuteronomy vi., 6.*

Should religion make its chief appeal to the intellect or to the emotions? There is much to be said for both points of views. Undoubtedly religion is a subject which demands our intellectual assent—at least to its first principles. So far as our religion is concerned, we Jews pride ourselves on the fact that it satisfies our reasoning faculties. It is a religion with very few dogmas, and those dogmas are simple and provable. We are not afraid to state the reasons for the faith that is in us, to submit our case to educated and enlightened opinion. Whatever may be the stand taken by other ecclesiastics, no Jewish teacher would attempt to silence the difficulties of a questioner by saying, You must accept all that you are told, but you must not ask the reason why. Speaking broadly, it may be said that Judaism places conviction above authority. It encourages us to discover the truth, and to look for it within ourselves, in the exercise of our reasoning powers. But when all this is admitted, the fact remains that Judaism is largely made up of appeal to the emotions. Partly it is an affair of the head, of clear thorough thinking. But it is also an affair of the heart, of deep and tender feeling. It is a religion of sentiment. Tracing our religion back to early times, and noting how it has persisted through dangers to which other systems have succumbed, we are brought to see that we cannot limit our view of things to the prosaic present in which we are living. We must take account of all that has gone before. The past, with all its poetry and its appeal to the imagination, even its legendary and mythical elements, stirs feelings within us which defy analysis because they are bedded in the depths of our complex nature. And the fact that

WE ARE A SMALL PEOPLE,

bound to one another by ties of race and common religion, and a people who believe that by preserving our identity we shall accomplish a useful purpose, is another sentimental factor. A feeling of this kind, if it is allowed full play, will prompt us to retain many a rite and custom which makes no other claim upon us than that it is universally observed among Jews. Enough that it has become a great family tradition, to uphold which is a point of honour among members of that family. It may strike us even as bizarre and antiquated—like many an English national custom to which we nevertheless pay reverence. If we were constructing a new religious system, it would possibly have no place in our plan. But there it is. It has won its way into the affections of many thousands of fellow-Israelites. It is a link in the chain of piety that binds us to them, as it is a link in the chain that binds past and present generations of the House of Israel to one another. Emotionalism in religion may be at a discount in these days. These are not the days of sentiment and fancy; they are the days of positive facts. The world is disenchanted; it has become critical. The picture—beyond paint and canvas—does it not communicate to us a thought, is it not the utterance of an unattained ideal? The flag, does it not symbolise a something for whose safety and honour men are willing and glad to die, and are making at this moment untellable sacrifices? Perhaps, after all, the world of poetry is more active and intense than many of the so-called realities of our lives. We need not overlook our debt to the scientific temper. It has enlarged our conceptions and emancipated our minds. Before its assaults superstition and falsehood have crumbled. But though it frees us, it cannot feed us. It gives us a candid criticism, it adds to our scholarship, but in the realm of the spirit it is incompetent. Our curiosity is awakened, but our hearts are not softened, nor are our sorrows comforted. The spiritual life is not a matter that can be submitted to the tests of the laboratory. Poetry and imagination are ineradicable elements in our nature. The most commonplace soul has its fairyland of fancy. We all live not so much in what we are as in what we want to be. Our dreams are the great realities of life. The very science that seems to us so matter-of-fact owes its great discoveries to imagination. The secrets of nature have been revealed to those who dared to go beyond sense and sight and ventured into the unexplored lands where faith is the only guide. It comes to this: that without sentiment

RELIGION BECOMES DRY,

cold, colourless, and uninspiring. Sentiment may be true and uplifting even when thought is conspicuously false. We can enjoy the religious feeling in many a work of literature or art, though the theology on which it is based is repellent to us. Milton's "Paradise Lost" and Handel's "Messiah" are cases in point. Both have distorted passages of Scripture and wrenched them from their proper context. Still they may have the effect of uplifting us into a higher world. To come nearer home, to that which concerns us more especially, there are passages in the Prayer-Book, in the Biblical books also, which we may not be able to square with our beliefs; but their poetic beauty appeals to us, and in that appeal we may recognise a larger truth, compared with which the literal exactness of this or that statement is of no account whatever. After all, the controlling powers in human life are not intellectual, but emotional. Faith and hope and love are the functions of the heart, not of the head. The truth needs to be emphasised for those who are only too anxious to substitute light in our religion for heat. Many modern Jews make the mistake of not taking sufficient account of Jewish sentiment. They would rob the synagogue of much of its most beautiful poetry. They favour innovations which would do violence Jewish feeling, and in the process more is lost than is gained. Much of the wealth of Jewish symbolism, by which our lives might be enriched, is suffered to run to waste. The need of modern religion is more idealism, more mysticism, more emotionalism. We require in these matter-of-fact days a revival of the old spirit which taught the ancients to listen to the voice of God in the thunders and the storms, to hear Him speaking from the wayside bush, to see Him in the light of the morning when the sun rises, to behold Him in sleeping and waking dreams setting up His ladder between heaven and earth. We need, in a word, to keep the heart fresh and warm, to guard it with all diligence, for out of it, as the Wise Man of old saw, are the issues of life.

THE WAR.

CASUALTIES TO JEWS.

KILLED.

2nd-Lieut. Walter Louis Behrens, Royal Field Artillery; 4038 Gnr. I. Green Merthyr Tydvil), Royal Field Artillery; 48708 Pte. L. Harringman (London), Royal Fusiliers; 1077 Pte. A. Marks (Somers Town), Middlesex Regt.; 9321 Pte. S. Lipman (Sunderland) (previously reported missing), Border Regt.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

2922 Corpl. S. Haft (Manchester), Highland Light Infantry; Z.L/4167 P.O. A. Cowan (Rhondda), Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve; 1747 Pte. S. Davidson (Manchester), Manchester Regt.; 146713 Pioneer N. Myerson (Middlesboro'), Royal Engineers; 285047 Pte. S. Sanofsky (Liverpool), Welsh Regt.

DIED.

Capt. C. L. Braun, Essex Regt.

WOUNDED.

2nd-Lieut. I. Jacobs, Royal Field Artillery; 22909 Corpl. I. Block, Borderers; 202386 Lance-Corpl. M. Burman, South Lancs. Regt.; Lance-Corpl. L. H. Rudelsheim, attached M.T., A.S.C.; 226892 Pte. A. Abelson, Mons. Regt.; 8256 Pte. M. Baker, South African Infantry; 030625 Pte. L. Benjamin, Army Ordnance Corps; 266776 Pte. M. Cohen, Northumberland Fusiliers; 30180 Gnr. S. Cohen, Royal Garrison Artillery; 282874 Pte. D. Dias, London Regt.; 235384 Pte. D. Gilbert, Duke of Wellingtons; 42612 Pte. J. Gold, Royal Irish Rifles; 266987 Pte. A. Goldberg (accidentally), Bucks Regt.; 37397 Rfn. M. J. Goldman, London Regt.; 235190 Pte. S. Herman, Lincoln Regt.; 2379 Pte. M. Lazarus, 1st Pioneer Battalion; 273090 Pte. L. Lelyveld, Durham Light Infantry; 817099 Pte. M. Levine, Canadians; 31296 Rfn. D. Malina, Rifle Brigade; 1874 Pte. A. C. Millington, Australians; 285039 Pte. L. Morris, Northumberland Fusiliers; 202185 Pte. L. Neigelkop, King's Own Royal Lancs.; 128210 Sapper M. Newman, Royal Engineers; 170475 Driver M. W. Plaski, A.S.C., M.T.; 203932 Pte. J. Peltenson, King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry; 27062 Pte. L. Salberg, Highland Light Infantry; B/588 Pte. S. Sharero, East Yorks Regt.; 91010 Pte. M. Shoultrovsky, Labour Company; 1042971 Sapper S. Silver, Trench Mortar Battery; 52685 Pte. B. Simon, Royal Fusiliers; T/28895 Rfn. L. Solomons, Rifle Brigade; 351210 Pte. R. Stockfir London Regt.; 146033 Gnr. J. Tanchan, Royal Garrison Artillery.

MISSING.

5835 Pte. M. Bowman, Royal Scots Regt.

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THE FALLEN.

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The news of this young officer's death in action followed closely on the intimation of his appointment to the command of a Company, and the latter message seemed to me as incredible as the former is distressing. For barely five short summers have passed since the boy Sydney Stern stood before me as I addressed him on his becoming Barmitzvah at the Brixton Synagogue. The strides he had made since then must have been very rapid to have brought him to so high a position at such an early age. In a letter to me while still in England he spoke rather feelingly of "some chums who had gone to the other side of the water never to return again." Alas! he has been called upon to join that band of Jewish heroes before he had yet reached his nineteenth year. Sydney is the youngest of four brothers on active service in four colonial units. I know how proud his parents are of the service their sons have been rendering their country. His supreme sacrifice for a great cause should surely enhance their pride, and may the sincere sympathy which will be extended to them assuage their sorrow.—A. Mishcon.

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Cadet H. W. Auerbach, to be 2nd-Lieut., General List, R.F.C.
Cadet A. H. Berg, to be 2nd-Lieut., General List, R.F.C.
Cadet B. G. Kaufmann, to be 2nd-Lieut., Middlesex Regt.
Cadet J. Loupinsky, to be 2nd-Lieut., General List, R.F.C.
Cadet B. Myers, to be 2nd-Lieut., Middlesex Regt.
Cadet M. D. Silverman, to be 2nd-Lieut., Rifle Brigade
Cadet Moss Valentine, to be 2nd-Lieut., Queen's Royal W. Surrey Regt.
Cadet R. G. Weil, to be 2nd-Lieut., R.G.A.
E. Nathan, to be 2nd-Lieut., Duke of Cornwall's L.I.
E. A. Ullman, to be 2nd-Lieut., County of London Vol. Regt.

A Jewish Regiment to be Formed.

OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

The Secretary of the War Office makes the following announcement:—Arrangements are now nearing completion for the formation of a Jewish Regiment of Infantry. Experienced British officers are being selected to fill the higher appointments in the unit, and instructions have already been issued with a view to the transfer to this unit of Jewish soldiers, with a knowledge of the Yiddish or Russian languages, who are now serving in British regiments. It is proposed that the badge of the regiment shall consist of a representation of King David's shield.

Further information as to the conditions of enlistment and service will be issued shortly, as soon as the necessary legal powers have been obtained.

Another Jewish Chaplain.

The Rev. David Hirsch, B.A., has been appointed Chaplain to the Forces in France and is expected to leave for the Front shortly. Mr. Hirsch is a son of Dr. S. A. Hirsch, Emeritus Professor of Jews' College, and was educated there and at University College. He has been an active social worker in East London for the past twelve years, and since 1913 has been Visiting Minister for East London. Mr. Hirsch is Captain in the 1st London Cadet Batt. Jewish Lads' Brigade.

A Russian Jew's Gifts.

A MILLION ROUBLES FOR WAR HELP.

[From our Correspondent.] Petrograd.

The Jewish landholder and merchant, M. W. Shpoliansky, has given a considerable portion of his land, in addition to stock, for the relief of Russian soldiers, irrespective of creed, who have been blinded in the war. Many acres of his valuable estate near the town of Prel, Vtopsker Gubernia, has been given by him. He also gave book-debts amounting to the sum of 20,000 roubles, and secured by valuable land holdings. He further gave his entire income from a large mill in the Gubernia of Kieff for the entire period of the war, together with the income from a valuable patent right. In all, these donations will total about one million roubles.

Russian Women Soldiers.

Mrs. Rheta Childe Dorr, an American writer, who has just returned from the Women's Legion of Death, with which she went to the front, says:—

I lived with them two weeks, and there are women of all types, peasants, intellectuals, doctors, stenographers, telephone girls, etc. A journey of forty hours brought us to headquarters near Vilna, where we were conducted to long wooden huts half-sunk in the earth. We slept there on wooden shelves. Soldiers gathered in their thousands like a one-time suffrage parade in New York, and using just such slang equivalents. The first night there was a pounding on the door, and a Jewish girl sentinel gave the challenge. "Aren't the girls in here?" asked some soldiers outside. "We are not girls, we are soldiers," said the sentinel, stepping out. "If you don't go away we'll shoot." They went.

Services for Jewish Soldiers.

In addition to the services recorded in our last issue under the heading of "Forthcoming Services," parades of Jewish soldiers for Divine Services were held during the past week and were conducted by the gentlemen named as follows:—

Clapton, Pte. Fredson; Weymouth, Mr. E. Boas; Ripon, Rev. M. Abelson; Edmonton, Rev. D. Wasserzug; Cromwell Institute, Bulford Camp, Mr. H. Boas; Durrington Camp, Mr. H. Boas; Jellalabad Garrison School, Tidworth, Rev. Dr. J. Abelson.

FORTHCOMING SERVICES.

Services have been arranged and will be conducted by the gentlemen named as follows:—

Saturday, 4th: Norwich Synagogue, 10, Rev. N. Isaacs; The Synagogue, Heneage Road, Grimsby, 9 30, Rev. I. S. Fox; Adelaide Road Synagogue, Dublin, 9.30, Rev. A. Gudansky; Reading Synagogue, 9, Rev. L. Woolfe; Sutton Veny, Warminster, 2.30, Sergt. I. D. Goldberg; Cathedral Road Synagogue, Cardiff, 10.30, Rev. H. Jerevitch; Cathcart Street Synagogue, Greenock, 10, Rev. B. Morris; Synagogue, North Church Street, Sheffield, 9.45, Rabbi B. I. Cohen; The Pavilion, Lumley Road, Skegness, 9.30, Cyclist L. Harris. Sunday, 5th: Regimental Institute, Stonar, 10, Rev. H. Shandel; Court Martial Hut, Wimbledon Camp, 9 30, Rev. N. Goldston; Court Martial Room, No. 9 Lines, Rugeley Camp, 11.15, Pte. R. Rosenbloom; Welbeck Camp, Worksop, 9, Rabbi B. I. Cohen; Tipperary, 11, Corpl. S. Spiro; Ballyvonare, 11, Pte. H. Garner; Randalstown, 11 30, Pte. J. L. Fisher; Scarborough, 11.30, Rev. M. Abrahams; Reading Synagogue, 9.30, Rev. L. Woolfe; Hazeley Down Camp, Winchester, 2 30, Rev. Dr. Abelson; Bulford, Salisbury Plain, 3, Lieut. G. Ellenbogen; Larkhill, Salisbury Plain, 10.30, Mr. H. Boas; Chelmsford, 10, Lance-Corpl. Bass; Samuel Lewis Home, Walton-on-Naze, 10, Corpl. D. Goodman; St. Osyth, 10, Pte. D. Levy; Recreation Room, Hyderabad Barracks, Colchester, 10.15, Pte. Lyons and Pte. Goldstein; Woodham Mortimer Camp, 10, Pte. Raymond; Wesleyan Hut, East Camp 2, Whittington, 11.30, Rev. J. Phillips; Huella Park Camp, 10, 2nd-Lieut. M. Firth; Thetford Hutments, 10, Corpl. Smith; Woodbridge Parade Ground, 10, Pte. Cobb; Carburton Camp, Worksop, 10, Rabbi B. I. Cohen; Thoresby Camp, near Worksop, 11, Rabbi B. I. Cohen; Jewish Hut, No. 16 Lines, Clipstone Camp, Notts, 12, Rabbi B. I. Cohen; No. 3 Lecture Hall, Harrowby Camp, Grantham, 4.30, Rabbi B. I. Cohen; Berkhampstead, 10 30, Rev. D. Wasserzug; Cromwell Institute, Bulford Camp, 2.30, Lieut.

(*Continued on page 10.*)

LEAVES FROM A JEWISH LOG-BOOK.

THE "INTERNATIONAL JEW."

[*In consonance with the customary policy of the* JEWISH CHRONICLE *of giving a free platform for the ventilation of all points of view on matters of Jewish interest, we are happy to have been able to arrange for a series of letters on Jewish topics contributed by a prominent member of the community who writes from a standpoint not necessarily our own.*]

To the Editor of the JEWISH CHRONICLE.

SIR,—*July 29th.*—I was amused to come across the following sentence in the *Saturday Review* yesterday. It was on the topic of Michaelis, the new German Chancellor:—

> The puzzling thing about the situation is that the high finance, which is (with the exception of Krupps) entirely in the hands of the Jews, does not make its influence felt, and instil a little sanity into the heads of Generals and Professors.

One hardly knows where to begin to comment on this little excerpt. First, the *Saturday Review* must be singularly well-informed as to domestic conditions in the German Empire to assert that "the high finance," with the exception of Krupps, "is entirely in the hands of the Jews." Personally, knowing nothing about it, and suspecting that the *Saturday* reviewer knows as little, I should be disposed, on general grounds, to question this very sweeping statement. But assuming that the *Saturday Review* believes it, what an extraordinary conclusion is drawn from it. I should like Mr. Maxse's views on the proposition thus advanced, that "high finance in the hands of the Jews," should "instil a little sanity into the heads of German generals and professors." The Maxse maxim always is: the "International Jew," who is synonymous with high finance, is conspiring in every country at once to conclude a peace by negotiation. He is most powerful, according to this theory, in Germany itself. Mr. Maxse is always writing of the "German-Jewish" organs, and this alleged combination of Press and finance in the hands of his "International Jew" is represented as the chief danger to modern Europe. Here I am on safe ground when I say that Mr. Maxse, poor man, is ridden by a monster of his own creation. But, assuming for the moment that he were right, how could the *Saturday Review* also be right in looking to the Maxse monster to instil "sanity" into German heads? Are the Jews to be blamed both ways? first, for collaring the Press and dominating public opinion, and, secondly, for not having any influence? And how can their influence be at once evil and sane?

The truth is, that the Jews in Germany, like the Jews in any other country, see eye to eye with their fellow-countrymen; except that the Jews of Germany, poor and rich alike, are a little less German than other Germans, because, happily, they have been excluded from the factories of German *Kultur*. The narrow nationalism of Prussia, represented, say, by Houston Chamberlain, and closely imitated in this country by Lady Bathurst and Mr. Gwynne of the *Morning Post*, has succeeded, as the *Morning Post* will not succeed, in England, in excluding Semitic influences from Teuton culture. German Jews cannot be "generals" or "professors"; at least they could not before the war. There may be Jew-generals now, corresponding to potato-bread in the lengthy schedule of substitutes; and not till Germany learns civilisation by the bitter experience of defeat, and a new civilised Germany admits Hebraism to its Teutonic preserves, will the sanity of the People of the Book help to purify the poisoned springs of exclusive German *Kultur*.

July 31st.—Another view of the "International Jew" occurs to me. There are, I suppose, about a score of English Jews in the House of Commons. Why, if Mr. Maxse's bogey has any substance, was none of these found in the minority of nineteen which supported Mr. Ramsay MacDonald in his peace resolution last week? The war has shown up the fallacy of International Socialism. Before it is finished it will have shown up the fallacy of the International Jew. Meanwhile, his impotence in Germany, by the testimony of the *Saturday Review*, and his absence in England, by the evidence of the House of Commons lobbies, are two fairly good arguments for one week.

Obediently yours,
DIARIST.

Ascott House School. 36 and 37, Sussex Square, BRIGHTON.

Principal: MAURICE JACOBS, M.A.

Classical Honours, Oxon; late Scholar and Prizeman of Wadham College, Oxford; Tutor for ten years to the sons of the late Leopold de Rothschild.

ASSISTED BY AN EFFICIENT STAFF OF UNIVERSITY GRADUATES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLMEN.

REFERENCES:

The CHIEF RABBI, 48, Hamilton Terrace, N.W.
The HAHAM, 193, Maida Vale, W.
Rev. MORRIS JOSEPH, 11, Gloucester Terrace, W.
Rev. Prebendary WOOD, D.D., M.V.O., late Head Master of Harrow.

D. L. ALEXANDER, Esq., K.C., 11, York Gate, N.W
ARTHUR E. FRANKLIN Esq., J.P., 35, Porchester Terrace, W.
Prof. ISRAEL GOLLANCZ, Christ's College Cambridge.
EDWARD L. MOCATTA, Esq., 93, Westbourne Terrace, W.
CLAUDE G. MONTEFIORE, Esq., 8, Palace Green, Kensington
MARION H. SPIELMAN, Esq., 21, Cadogan Gardens, S.W.
LORD SWAYTHLING, 28, Kensington Court W.

PROSPECTUS ON APPLICATION.

A Sermon of the Week.

[*Specially Written for the* JEWISH CHRONICLE.]

JUDAISM AND SENTIMENT.

"And these words which I command thee this day shall be in thine heart." —*Deuteronomy vi., 6.*

Should religion make its chief appeal to the intellect or to the emotions? There is much to be said for both points of views. Undoubtedly religion is a subject which demands our intellectual assent—at least to its first principles. So far as our religion is concerned, we Jews pride ourselves on the fact that it satisfies our reasoning faculties. It is a religion with very few dogmas, and those dogmas are simple and provable. We are not afraid to state the reasons for the faith that is in us, to submit our case to educated and enlightened opinion. Whatever may be the stand taken by other ecclesiastics, no Jewish teacher would attempt to silence the difficulties of a questioner by saying, You must accept all that you are told, but you must not ask the reason why. Speaking broadly, it may be said that Judaism places conviction above authority. It encourages us to discover the truth, and to look for it within ourselves, in the exercise of our reasoning powers. But when all this is admitted, the fact remains that Judaism is largely made up of appeal to the emotions. Partly it is an affair of the head, of clear thorough thinking. But it is also an affair of the heart, of deep and tender feeling. It is a religion of sentiment. Tracing our religion back to early times, and noting how it has persisted through dangers to which other systems have succumbed, we are brought to see that we cannot limit our view of things to the prosaic present in which we are living. We must take account of all that has gone before. The past, with all its poetry and its appeal to the imagination, even its legendary and mythical elements, stirs feelings within us which defy analysis because they are bedded in the depths of our complex nature. And the fact that

WE ARE A SMALL PEOPLE,

bound to one another by ties of race and common religion, and a people who believe that by preserving our identity we shall accomplish a useful purpose, is another sentimental factor. A feeling of this kind, if it is allowed full play, will prompt us to retain many a rite and custom which makes no other claim upon us than that it is universally observed among Jews. Enough that it has become a great family tradition, to uphold which is a point of honour among members of that family. It may strike us even as bizarre and antiquated—like many an English national custom to which we nevertheless pay reverence. If we were constructing a new religious system, it would possibly have no place in our plan. But there it is. It has won its way into the affections of many thousands of fellow-Israelites. It is a link in the chain of piety that binds us to them, as it is a link in the chain that binds past and present generations of the House of Israel to one another. Emotionalism in religion may be at a discount in these days. These are not the days of sentiment and fancy; they are the days of positive facts. The world is disenchanted; it has become critical. The picture—beyond paint and canvas—does it not communicate to us a thought, is it not the utterance of an unattained ideal? The flag, does it not symbolise a something for whose safety and honour men are willing and glad to die, and are making at this moment untellable sacrifices? Perhaps, after all, the world of poetry is more active and intense than many of the so-called realities of our lives. We need not overlook our debt to the scientific temper. It has enlarged our conceptions and emancipated our minds. Before its assaults superstition and falsehood have crumbled. But though it frees us, it cannot feed us. It gives us a candid criticism, it adds to our scholarship, but in the realm of the spirit it is incompetent. Our curiosity is awakened, but our hearts are not softened, nor are our sorrows comforted. The spiritual life is not a matter that can be submitted to the tests of the laboratory. Poetry and imagination are ineradicable elements in our nature. The most commonplace soul has its fairyland of fancy. We all live not so much in what we are as in what we want to be. Our dreams are the great realities of life. The very science that seems to us so matter-of-fact owes its great discoveries to imagination. The secrets of nature have been revealed to those who dared to go beyond sense and sight and ventured into the unexplored lands where faith is the only guide. It comes to this: that without sentiment

RELIGION BECOMES DRY,

cold, colourless, and uninspiring. Sentiment may be true and uplifting even when thought is conspicuously false. We can enjoy the religious feeling in many a work of literature or art, though the theology on which it is based is repellent to us. Milton's "Paradise Lost" and Handel's "Messiah" are cases in point. Both have distorted passages of Scripture and wrenched them from their proper context. Still they may have the effect of uplifting us into a higher world. To come nearer home, to that which concerns us more especially, there are passages in the Prayer-Book, in the Biblical books also, which we may not be able to square with our beliefs; but their poetic beauty appeals to us, and in that appeal we may recognise a larger truth, compared with which the literal exactness of this or that statement is of no account whatever. After all, the controlling powers in human life are not intellectual, but emotional. Faith and hope and love are the functions of the heart, not of the head. The truth needs to be emphasised for those who are only too anxious to substitute light in our religion for heat. Many modern Jews make the mistake of not taking sufficient account of Jewish sentiment. They would rob the synagogue of much of its most beautiful poetry. They favour innovations which would do violence Jewish feeling, and in the process more is lost than is gained. Much of the wealth of Jewish symbolism, by which our lives might be enriched, is suffered to run to waste. The need of modern religion is more idealism, more mysticism, more emotionalism. We require in these matter-of-fact days a revival of the old spirit which taught the ancients to listen to the voice of God in the thunders and the storms, to hear Him speaking from the wayside bush, to see Him in the light of the morning when the sun rises, to behold Him in sleeping and waking dreams setting up His ladder between heaven and earth. We need, in a word, to keep the heart fresh and warm, to guard it with all diligence, for out of it, as the Wise Man of old saw, are the issues of life.

PROVINCIAL NEWS.

NOTE.—Insertion of news cannot be secured unless it reaches the office early in the week. Delivery of reports of Sunday functions is requested not later than Tuesday.

Manchester.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

JEWS' SCHOOLS.

An informal distribution of prizes and certificates was held on Wednesday week. Mrs. Harold L. Behrens made the distribution. Mr. Harold L. Behrens, the President, with the small party who accompanied him, visited in succession the three departments. An interesting feature in connection with this year's change of programme is that the scholars have to a great extent foregone their prizes and have given the equivalent in cash to the Fund for Disabled Soldiers and Sailors. In place of such prizes the committee arranged to award a number of certificates of merit. In the girls' department Mrs. Behrens explained in detail the objects of the Jewish League of Honour, which had been founded in London. Miss Raphael, the Headmistress, showed to the visitors several fine specimens of vegetables, plants and flowers which had been grown by the pupils in various gardens. A hymn and the National Anthem were excellently sung by the scholars.

RUMANIAN RED CROSS FUND

At a meeting held on Friday last at the Manchester Town Hall in aid of the Manchester Branch of the Fund, at which the Lord Mayor presided, M. N. Misu, the Rumanian Minister, stated that it was gratifying to note that the Jews had fought well and bravely for Rumania and yet were not possessed of political rights. An Act would, however, be passed giving them privileges which he certainly thought they fully deserved. (Applause.) A number of substantial contributions have been received from local Jews. Mr. S. Aschkenasy and Mr. Nathan Laski, J.P., have been elected members of the local Committee. These gentlemen are appealing to their coreligionists and friends generally to help a cause which they consider both deserving and urgent.

MANCHESTER UNIVERSITY.

Mr. Maurice H. Farbridge, M.A., has been elected to the Langton Fellowship. He graduated with first-class honours in Oriental Studies in 1914, was elected to the Faulkner Fellowship, and has been carrying on research in Assyriology.

SUGAR REGULATIONS AMENDED.

JUSTICE to British Food Manufacturers

The British Public are no longer compelled to pay High Prices for Dutch Margarine in order to get supplied with Sugar.

THIS IS PROVED BY THE FACT THAT

MAYPOLE'S

MANUFACTURE and SALES of BRITISH-MADE MARGARINE for the first Half-Year of 1917,

Increased by 12,850 TONS

(Over 28 Million Lbs.)

over and above the quantity they manufactured and sold in the first half-year of 1916, when the output and sales of **Maypole Margarine** were seriously reduced because Sugar Retailers were given a monopoly and allowed to make sales of sugar conditional upon the purchase of "other goods" (tea and margarine).

THE FOOD CONTROLLER has forbidden and made it a legal offence to make these conditional sales, and he now proposes to insist upon **absolute justice to everybody,** by giving both rich and poor the right to get their fair proportion of sugar without the cruel obligation of buying tea and Dutch margarine at unrestricted prices to prove that they are regular customers of the sugar monopolists. This action will give everybody complete freedom to buy

MAYPOLE Tea and Margarine.

The Price of

The Very Best **MAYPOLE TEA** is **2/8** per lb.

"CONTROL" TEA: 2/4 per lb.

MAYPOLE MARGARINE: 11d. per lb.

Most people now think it advisable to support BRITISH FOOD MANUFACTURERS AND PRODUCERS to ensure cheap and plentiful supplies in war and peace.

MAYPOLE DAIRY CO., Ltd.

889 BRANCHES NOW OPEN.

LOWER BROUGHTON SYNAGOGUE.

A reception was held recently at the synagogue on the occasion of the presentation of a Scroll of the Law by Mr. and Mrs. Singer and Mr. and Mrs. Garmon. Mr. N. Bass, the President, appealed to the weekly contributors to give their utmost support to the Polish and Palestine Jews' Fund. The Vice-President, Mr. D. Levy, supported the appeal. The Treasurer, Mr. Burman, thanked the congregation for the collection of £12 10s. for the acquisition of a new Scroll of the Law.

SOUTH MANCHESTER SYNAGOGUE.

At the half-yearly meeting a few of the members presented the President, Mr. Letter, with a silver tray, suitably engraved, on the occasion of his silver wedding, and also as a slight appreciation of his services, particularly his efforts in promoting and assisting in the building of the synagogue. The presentation was made by Mr. L. Pariser.

NOTICE.—THE MANCHESTER BRANCH OFFICE of the *Jewish Chronicle* is at 147, Gt. Ducie Street, where the paper is on sale and Advertisements are received.

Leeds.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

MILITARY SERVICE FOR RUSSIAN-BORN.

A public meeting was held last week at the Trades Union Hall under the auspices of the Jewish Representative Council. The meeting had been called to consider the Convention with the Russian Government respecting military service, and the hall was densely packed.

Mr. Nathan Cohen, who presided, stated that the Convention had brought about a crisis in the lives of many coreligionists, and that the Council had felt it its duty to act to the best of its ability on their behalf.

Mr. S. P. Abrams, B.A., Hon. Secretary of the Council, explained the Convention, going carefully into all the details of the Act as published. He stated that in order to obtain information with regard to certain vital points of the Convention, a deputation of the Council, consisting of Messrs. Nathan Cohen, A. Friedman, and himself, had waited upon the Chief Constable. They had been very kindly received, and the various questions they raised were answered. The deputation had also interviewed the Deputy-Chief Constable. The Council was in a position, because of its representative basis, to be of assistance both to those who decided to return to Russia and those who would stay here, but the Council would not move in the matter without a complete and unmistakable mandate from those of the people of Leeds who were affected.

Mr. M. Sclare stated that while the Council could not advise as to any individual course of action with regard either to returning to Russia or remaining in England. it could assist those who had made a decision.

A very heated discussion followed, and at times feeling ran exceedingly high, especially against that part of the Convention which fails to provide either facilities to return to Russia with the family or provision for the family left behind. A number of speakers advocated a general return to Russia, and it would seem that they carried the meeting with them.

The following resolution was moved by Mr. P. Friedman, and seconded by Mr. M. Moscover :—

"That this Mass Meeting expresses full confidence in the Leeds Jewish Representative Council, and requests it to take all necessary steps to protect the interests of those affected by the Convention, and to do all in its power to obtain for those intending to return to Russia facilities to do so with their families, and failing this, to obtain adequate provision for their families left behind."

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

An "Advice Bureau" has been opened and a solicitor engaged. The Executive will sit each evening at the Herzl-Moser Institute from half-past eight to half-past nine; from seven to eight on Fridays; and three to five on Sundays. The solicitor will be in attendance, and difficult cases will be referred to him.

UNIVERSITY AND OTHER SUCCESSES.

Mr. Saul Adler, son of Mr. and Mrs. S. Adler, of 175, North Street, has passed the final M.B., Ch.B. examination at the University. Dr. Adler is twenty-two years of age, and was educated at the Leylands Council School, where he secured a Junior City Scholarship which took him to the Central High School. At that school he obtained a Senior City Scholarship, tenable at the University. He has taken an active part in the local Jewish Literary Society, and is a good Hebrew scholar. The following have passed the first part of first M.B., Ch.B. examination: Messrs. S. Levi, H. Brostoff, A. Sourasky, and H. Sugare, and Miss B. Goodson. Messrs. H. Brostoff, S. Levi, and N. Walsh, and Miss B. Goodson also passed the second part of the M.B., Ch.B. examination. The following passed the Intermediate B.Sc. examination: Messrs. F. Cohen and N. Gordon. Mr. C. S. Edelstein passed the Intermediate B.A. examination. The Infirmary Scholarship, value £40, was awarded to Mr. S. Levi, Mr. E. Cohen having been passed second.

Miss Fanny Pearce, of the School of Art, has been awarded a Junior Art Scholarship. Phillips Rosen and Max Rumyanick have secured Intermediate City Scholarships. Raphael Raisman, aged eleven, of 14, Carr Road, has gained an Entrance Scholarship to the Leeds Grammar School, valued £60, and available for four years. Junior City Scholarships have been secured by upwards of fifty Jewish children attending the various elementary schools in the city.

NOTICE.—THE LEEDS BRANCH OFFICE of the *Jewish Chronicle* is a 189, North Street, where the paper is on sale and Advertisements ar received. Telephone 264X.

Birmingham.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

ANGLO-JEWISH ASSOCIATION.

Mr. B. Goodman, the President, presided at the recent meeting of the Birmingham Branch. It was resolved that the sum of £56 10s. be forwarded to the parent body in London. A letter was read from Mr. M. Ahronsberg, the London representative of the Branch at the Council, acknowledging receipt of £47 18s. remitted as the result of the special appeal made in Birmingham last year. Owing to present exceptional circumstances, it was resolved to postpone, until further notice, the annual meeting and election of committee.

BATH. Residents of the town and many visitors assembled for service last Saturday at Washington House, the residence of Mr. R. Summers. On Sunday (the Fast of Ab) several of them visited the old Jewish burial place.

BRIGHTON. At a recent meeting of the Religious Instruction Committee, Mr. M. Jacobs, M.A., the President of the Congregation, was elected Chairman, and Mrs. Isabella Kulp, Hon. Secretary. Owing to the very large influx of Jewish visitors the Executive have this year again secured suitable premises (close to the synagogue), where services will be held on the forthcoming holy days. During the last few months a body of Jewish ladies, under the leadership of Mrs. Alfred Cohen, have on several occasions entertained a large number (about one hundred at a time) of the limbless soldiers at the Royal Pavilion. The same ladies have contributed largely to the special Fund for providing games, etc. On the last occasion Col. Coates, the Officer in Command, spoke appreciatively of the good work of these Jewish ladies, whom, he said, he looked upon as the best friends of the limbless soldiers at the Royal Pavilion.

CARDIFF. A general meeting of the Cardiff Hebrew Congregation was held on Sunday, at the synagogue, Cathedral Road, for the purpose of considering the present financial position. Mr. B. Jacobs, presided. It was resolved to give the Council plenary powers for the remaining period of their office, and to request those who had tendered their resignations to withdraw them. This request was at once complied with. Mr. C. A. Barnett, the Treasurer, has tendered his resignation.

A special general meeting of the Foreign Jews' Protection Committee (Cardiff Branch) was held on Wednesday week. Mr. M. Zeitlin presided. The following resolutions were adopted:—

> That this general meeting of the Cardiff Branch of the Foreign Jews' Protection Committee, realising that the English Government had, through their Press Bureau, announced their intention of refusing facilities to their families to return with them to Russia, re-assert that they refuse to leave their families behind them or to be forced into the army of a country of which they are not citizens.
>
> That if an attempt is made to force the Russian citizens to remain in this country through the refusal of the British Government to give facilities of passage to their families, we pledge ourselves to follow the footsteps of the Conscientious Objectors, and to support all victims and their families in their fight against injustice and oppression.

The Chairman announced that a register had been set up at the address of the Secretary, Mr. L. Moss, 8, Tudor Road, for the purpose of tabulating the names of all those who, with their families, were desirous of returning to Russia. A collection and subscription paid at the meeting amounted to £10.

NOTTINGHAM. At the adjourned general meeting of the congregation it was reported that the income was £758 and the expenditure £670. The officers elected are: Messrs. H. J. Weinberg, Hon. President; I. Sakoshansky, President; P. Leach, Treasurer; D. Lazarus (180, Waterway Street), Secretary; M. Goldstone and R. Haimes, Auditors; P. Abramovitch, S. Snapper, D. Snapper, E. C. Shapeero, H. Millet, Torlowsky, Jack Levy, C. Field, A. Srogow, J. Goldstone (*ex officio*), Committee. Mesdames M. Weinberg and C. Field, Messrs. H. J. Weinberg, Sakoshansky, Leach, S. Snapper, M. Appleby, Abramovitch, Shapeero, and Srogow were elected as the Education Committee.

Provincial News Items.

Rebecca Leachinsky (eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. N. Leachinsky), of Oldham, a pupil of the Municipal Secondary School, has been awarded a scholarship, value £220, tenable at the Victoria University, Manchester. The Scholarship is the first of its value offered at the School, and Miss Leachinsky is the first recipient.

At Glasgow Southern Police Court, last Friday, Jacob Senson was convicted of creating a disturbance, fined 10s. 6d., and bound over to keep the peace for twelve months under caution of £5. The evidence showed that Senson, who is called a converted Jew, was addressing a meeting at Gorbals Cross on the previous Sunday afternoon when a crowd, largely composed of Jews, began to question him on his religious beliefs. A melée took place, and the police had to interfere.

The degrees of L.R.C.P. and S.E., L.F.P. and S.G., have been conferred by the Royal College of Surgeons, Glasgow, on Dr. Joseph Michaelson, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. M. Michaelson, of 40, Daisy Street, Govanhill. Dr. Michaelson received his early education at George Watson's College, Edinburgh, where he distinguished himself by obtaining prizes in every class. In addition to other Academic distinctions he took First Class Honours in Midwifery at St. Mungo's College, Glasgow. He has also held the posts of House Surgeon at the Royal Infirmary, Glasgow, and Springburn Military Hospital. Dr. Michaelson has also acted as Honorary Secretary to the Glasgow Jewish Young Men's Debating Society.

JEWISH NATIONAL MOVEMENT.

ENGLISH ZIONIST FEDERATION.

[COMMUNICATED.]

A meeting of the Synagogue Committee of the London Council was held at the offices, 69, Leadenhall Street, on Monday. Mr. C. Inwald (Chairman) presided over a good attendance. It was reported that the Beth Hamedrash, St. Thomas's Road, Hackney, had adopted the Zionist programme and had decided to subscribe the Shekel for all its members.

Arrangements were made for Zionist speakers to address several congregations on Shabbat Nachamu (to-morrow), when an appeal will be made for offerings for the Jewish National Fund.

THE MOVEMENT IN EGYPT.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.] CAIRO.

The recrudescence of the Jewish National Movement in Egypt is a matter of the greatest interest. For some time the movement was confined to Zionist societies composed for the greater part of Russian Jews. They had little or no support from the Community, and the Egyptian Jews took no interest whatsoever in Zionism. But now the conditions have changed. The war has been a great factor in this transformation. The Jewish refugees from Palestine have been instrumental in the formation of the "Maccabi," with a Zionist programme. In Cairo their Boy Scouts Brigade is now the largest and best equipped in Egypt. Subsequently, the activity of the Zionist organisations abroad, the operations of the Allied Army in Palestine, etc., exercised their influence on the Jewish population. The result is the formation of the "Zionist Organisation of Egypt," which is taking in hand the guidance of all Zionist societies in the country. The Jewish schools in Cairo are carrying on a national programme, and a great number of influential and wealthy members of the Community are identifying themselves with the Zionist movement, to which they are giving effective co-operation. In Alexandria the Zionists, with the collaboration of the "Maccabi," are making progress, although some members of the Community are frankly hostile to the movement. A memorial service, at which the Chief Rabbi officiated, was held at the "Shaar Hashamayim" Synagogue in Cairo to celebrate the thirteenth anniversary of the death of Dr. Theodor Herzl. The service was largely attended Donations were offered for the planting of olive trees in the Herzl Forest.

BANNER OF ZION SOCIETY.—A public meeting was held on Sunday at 14, Manette Street. Dr. Selig Brodetsky, who presided, emphasised the necessity of the Zionists themselves coming to an understanding on what they really desired. Many Shekolim were sold and some members were enrolled. The speakers included Messrs. D. Chechanover, S. Pinsky, and M. M. Shire.

LEEDS.—A meeting of the newly-formed Young Men's Zionist Society was held on Sunday at the Herzl-Moser Institute. Officers were elected, and resolutions for a definite plan of Zionist activity were adopted.

New Synagogue.

A MANCHESTER CHAZAN RECOMMENDED.

At a meeting of the Board of Management of the New Synagogue, held on Tuesday, it was unanimously decided to recommend the seatholders to give a "call" to the Rev. M. Shapiro for the office of Reader. The rev. gentleman is at present the Reader at the New Synagogue, Cheetham Hill Road, Manchester.

WHEN you are tired, hot and weary you call for an invigorating cup of tea or a refreshing glass of water, and if the liquid is handed to you in a dirty cup or a greasy glass, it blunts the edge of that keen delight you anticipated. Your remedy is simple—you get a clean cup or glass, but with your baby it is more difficult.

All his nourishment (and this may be milk) may be taken from a bottle, which is very likely to become greasy and difficult to keep clean if it has awkward corners or crevices for the remnants of milk to lodge and become dry. The albumen of such milk becomes caked and is likely to ferment when dry if not removed, and is then a possible source of digestive trouble and disorder to baby.

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21787

THE WAR.—*Continued from page 6.*

Ellenbogen, assisted by Mr. H. Boas; Durrington Camp, 10 30, Mr. H. Boas; Sutton Veny, Warminster, 2.30, Sergt. Goldberg, assisted by Mr. H. Boas; Jellalabad Garrison School, Tidworth, 10.30; Coventry Synagogue, Barras Lane, 3, Rev. I. Candleshine; Command Depot, Sutton Coldfield, 11, Pte. Berlyn; Albany House, Britannia Square, Worcester, 11, Pte. Salomon.

Discharged Jewish Soldiers.

From the Rev. A. A. GREEN, "Barbican," 63, Egerton Road, Bexhill-on-Sea, Sussex. [TO THE EDITOR.]

SIR,—A couple of weeks ago my colleague, the Rev. B. N. Michelson, and I addressed a letter to your columns asking if anyone who had work to offer for discharged soldiers would communicate with us. So far we have received but one reply, and the work offered is of a restricted character, for which we can find no one available. A movement is on foot which will, I trust, make provision, in due course, for the employment of men broken in health by the war and desirous of carrying on without recourse to charity. In the meantime there are some urgent cases, and I am keenly interested in one specially. Can anyone find a light post for a trustworthy man of education and good appearance who could supervise office work that does not entail too much physical strain, or, preferably, could represent the interests of any firm that required out-door representation? If so, I shall be grateful to hear at the above address.

CONSCRIPTION OF RUSSIAN JEWS.

TEXT OF THE CONVENTION.

The following is the text of the agreement which has been concluded between the British and the Provisional Russian Governments relative to the liability to Military Service of British subjects resident in Russia and Russian subjects resident in Great Britain:—

> His Britannic Majesty's Government and the Provisional Government of Russia, being convinced that it is in the interests of their countries for the better prosecution of the present war that British subjects resident in Russia, and Russian subjects resident in Great Britain, should return to their respective countries there to fulfil their military duty in the ranks of the army of their country, or that they should enrol themselves in the army of the country of their residence, have concluded the following agreement:—
>
> 1. His Britannic Majesty's Government and the Provisional Government of Russia will reciprocally bid their subjects inhabiting respectively Russia and Great Britain, and belonging to the categories called to the colours in their own country, to proceed to their respective countries.
>
> 2. His Britannic Majesty's Government undertakes as far as possible to effect during the course of the summer of 1917 the transport by sea of the above-mentioned persons.
>
> 3. Such of these persons as refuse, after due notice given, to return to their own country, either at their own expense or by profiting by the means set forth in Article 2 of the present agreement, will be compelled to undertake military service in the country of their residence. The call of these persons to arms will be effected by the competent authorities of the country of their residence, who will for this purpose apply the dispositions in force in their respective countries as regards absentees.
>
> 4. Will be exempt from the obligation to the call to arms set forth in the preceding article persons who furnish documents delivered by their diplomatic or consular authorities certifying their exemption from military service.
>
> 5. This agreement shall cease to have force from the date of the conclusion of the present war.

RUSSIAN EMBASSY'S NOTIFICATION.

The Russian Embassy has issued a notice calling the attention of Russian citizens in this country to the fact that, in accordance with the recent convention between the British Government and the Provisional Government of Russia, all male Russian citizens between the ages of eighteen and forty-one are required to perform military service either in the Russian or the British Army. Those who desire to return to Russia for service should make application to the police for that purpose before August 10th, in accordance with the arrangements already announced. Any further information desired can be obtained from the Russian Consular authorities.

SPECIAL TRIBUNALS.

In the House of Commons yesterday week, Mr. DUNDAS WHITE asked the Prime Minister whether a convention has now been made with the Russian Government under the Military Service (Conventions with Allied States) Act, 1917, whereby all Russian subjects in this country between the ages of eighteen and forty-one become liable for service either in the Russian or in the British Army; whether those who elect to join the British Army have the same rights of appeal as British subjects; whether special tribunals will be set up for dealing with their appeals; and whether, if these appeals are dealt with by existing tribunals, arrangements will be made for placing Jewish representatives on the tribunals in cases affecting Russian Jews?

Mr. BONAR LAW: The answer to the first two parts of the question is in the affirmative. It is proposed to set up a special local tribunal for London. Some special arrangements may also be necessary at some other places where there are large numbers of Russian subjects.

THE POSITION OF RUSSIAN-POLES.

(Question not orally answered).

Mr. KING asked the Under-Secretary of State for War whether he would explain the position of Russian-Poles, whose country is now in enemy hands and to whom the position of citizenship in an autonomous State has been offered, under the convention recently concluded with Russia for the mutual conscription of friendly aliens; and, if they are not in the position of other Russian subjects, whether they are in any way liable to conscription if remaining in this country.

Mr. MACPHERSON, in a printed answer, stated: The convention draws no distinction between Russian subjects, whether they are or are not Polish.

STOPPAGE OF WORK THREATS.

In the House of Commons on Friday, Mr. KING asked the Secretary of State for the Home Department whether he was aware that many Russians in the East End of London and other industrial centres had left work, demanding to be sent back to Russia with their wives and children, and that Army contracts are in consequence held up; and whether he could give an assurance as to the maintenance, safety from attack, and subsequent repatriation to Russia of those men now conscripted under the Military Service (Conventions with Allied States) Act.

Sir G. CAVE: I have not heard of any serious stoppage of work, although attempts have been made by agitators to bring about that result. Russians who may be enrolled in the British Army will have their maintenance assured to them; they will be protected from attack in the same circumstances and to the same extent as British soldiers, and I have no doubt that after the war they will be free to return to Russia.

TRIBUNAL ARRANGEMENTS.

Mr. KING asked the Under-Secretary of State for War whether he would say what tribunals would be open to Russian subjects conscripted some time about 20th August as a result of the recent convention; and what changes in existing tribunals or provisions for new tribunals would be made in order to redeem promises made in this regard.

Mr. S. WALSH: Except where other arrangements are made, application should be made to the ordinary Tribunal. It is proposed to set up local Tribunals for London. Some special arrangements may also be necessary at some other places where there is a large number of Russian subjects.

Mr. KING: Is the hon. gentleman aware that if he could give an assurance that special arrangements would be made at Leeds, Glasgow, Liverpool, and Manchester it would immediately ease the situation and create a much better impression?

Mr. WALSH: We have first of all to find out the information, because special arrangements may only be necessary where there is a substantial number of Russian subjects. We are endeavouring to ascertain the information with a view to making the special arrangements necessary.

Mr. KING: Is the hon. gentleman aware that in the four cities I have named there are thousands of Russian subjects?

Mr. WALSH: We are making the necessary inquiries.

Mr. KING: Ah, you are only making the necessary inquiries now.

TRAVELLING EXPENSES.

In the House of Commons on Tuesday Mr. WATT asked the Foreign Secretary whether British subjects resident in Russia who had been, or were to be, conscripted under the recent Act of Parliament and the convention with Russia following thereon, and who prefer to serve in the British Army, would have their passages and other travelling expenses paid for them; and whether similar terms would apply to Russian subjects conscripted in this country.

LORD R. CECIL: The reply to the first part of the question is in the affirmative; as regards the second part, arrangements will be madeto secure that Russians who are unable to pay their fare to Russia are not thereby to be deprived of the opportunity of returning.

REJECTED AS UNFIT.

In the House of Commons on Wednesday, Mr. KING asked the Under-Secretary of State for War whether he was aware that certain Russian subjects, having previously offered to enlist voluntarily in the British Army, were found medically unfit but are now under some doubt as to their position under the Military Service (Conventions with Allied States) Act; and whether those in that position ought to give to the recruiting officer, or to the police, or to their consuls, or to the Home Office, or to the Local Government Board, or to any other authority the proofs in their possession that they had been rejected as unfit for military service.

Mr. MACPHERSON: Russian subjects who are resident in Great Britain and who do not elect to return to Russia come within the operations of the Military Service Acts 1916 and 1917, and as such will be dealt with in the same way as British subjects, and those who have offered themselves for enlistment and been rejected will be sent the statutory notice under the Military service (Review of Exceptions) Act 1917.

RETURNING TO RUSSIA.

Mr. DUNDAS WHITE asked the Prime Minister, with reference to the recent agreement between His Majesty's Government and the Provisional Government as to the reciprocal liability of their respective subjects to military service, whether the period given for Russian subjects who desired to return to Russia terminated on 9th August; if so, whether it could be extended, particularly in view of the closing of the Russian frontiers; whether, in the case of those returning to Russia, facilities can be given for their dependents accompanying them, and whether Russian subjects serving satisfactorily with the British Forces for the prescribed period will be accorded facilities for naturalisation without payment of fees and without completing the statutory term of five years' residence in this country.

Sir GEORGE CAVE said the answer to the first part of the question was in the affirmative, and to the second and third part in the negative. As to the fourth part of the question the statutory conditions of naturalisation must be complied with, but no fee would be charged.

NATURALISATION.

Mr. DUNDAS WHITE asked whether the Government would consider it advisible to do away with the necessity for five years' residence in the case of those serving in the Army.

Sir GEORGE CAVE did not think so. Five years was the term for naturalisation and had always existed.

EAST END M.P.'s VIEWS.

Mr. Yeo, M.P. (Poplar), in the course of an interview with a representative of the *Daily Express*, stated:—

> I believe that the Russian Jew could easily be induced to toe the line. In my constituency I find him disposed to listen to reason. I have spoken my mind freely, emphasising the following four points:—(1) They came here to enjoy British liberty. (2) They are under a moral obligation to help this country in her time of trouble. (3) They will want to live here after the war. (4) If they desert this country to-day it will go hard with them in future. The effect of these arguments has been instantaneous. They have admitted that I was right. The psychology of the Russian Jew is not easily understood. He deserves to be considered—not exactly coddled—but considered in the light of his inherited antipathies.

Foreign Jews' Protection Committee.

ARREST OF LEADERS.

A detachment of police from Scotland Yard, under Chief Inspector Wensley, raided the headquarters of the Foreign Jews' Protection Society, in Whitechapel Road, on Friday. The police seized a large quantity of documents and various papers and arrested two of the leaders of the movement, who were conveyed to Leman Street Police Station, on a charge of conspiring to defeat the Military Service Act as applied to aliens.

At a conference held on Friday, the following resolution was adopted:—

> That we are determined to adopt a policy of resistance like that of the Conscientious Objectors in the event of an attempt being made to force us into the British Army. Moreover, we cannot consent to appear before tribunals or undertake alternative service. As Russian citizens we claim the right to return to Russia.

GOVERNMENT ACTION.

In the House of Commons on Wednesday, Mr. RICHARD LAMBERT asked the Home Secretary if he will state the reason for the raiding of the Foreign Jews Protection Society on Friday last and the arrest of the Secretary; and whether the Secretary is to be prosecuted for any offence or interned without trial.

Sir GEORGE CAVE: The action referred to was taken under Nos, 51 and 55 of the Defence of the Realm Regulations, because there was reason to believe that the secretary of this society was acting in a manner prejudicial to the public safety and the defence of the realm by conspiring to defeat the operation of the recently passed Military Service Act and the Convention made with the Russian Government. The question what steps shall be taken against the person arrested is under consideration.

We are requested by Mr. N. Lazarus, the President of the North London Zionist Society, to state that the Foreign Jews' Protection Committee has no authority for counting the society as one of its constituent organisations, and that the society was neither directly nor indirectly represented at any of the conferences and meetings of the Protection Committee.

In Paragraph.

ADATH YISROEL SYNAGOGUE.—The annual meeting was held last week. Mr. R. Plato presided. A vote of condolence was passed with the widow and family of the late Mr. Leopold de Rothschild. The report and balance-sheet were adopted. The following were elected: Messrs. D. Gestetner, President; S. Strowe, Vice-President; R. Plato, Treasurer; A. I. Bard, Goldstein, H. M. Lunzer, W. Paros, J. Rau, and O. Phillips, Committee; and D. Bell and A. Weinkop, Auditors. The report states in part:—

The many-sided educational activities of the Congregation have not only been continued but have also grown and developed in many directions. In the Hebrew Classes, in addition to the eight classes, a special Belgian Class was formed, and a voluntary Talmud Class added. The total of pupils is 124 (75 boys, 49 girls). The hours of teaching ranged from three to eight and a half hours weekly. The advanced teaching was carried on in a most successful manner in the "Ben Zakkai," which develops into a highly valuable centre of Jewish life for our young people. The library is being made use of even more than before. The re-organisation of the Chevra Kadisha was energetically taken in hand. The Mikvah is now also supported by the synagogue. A deficit of this institution of £70 was met by special donation from members of the synagogue and friends. The total income for the year was £1,483, which includes a bequest made to the synagogue under the will of the late Mr. D. Ansell, of Montreal, of £418, of which £300 were used to reduce the mortgage. The expenditure was £1,442. Collections for several public funds amounted to £280. One thousand one hundred pounds of matzos were distributed to the poor.

MR. S. ROWSON AND THE BOARD OF DEPUTIES.—Mr. S. Rowson has sent a letter to Mr. Charles H. L. Emanuel, Solicitor and Secretary to the Board of Deputies, in which he writes: At the last meeting of the Board a vote was passed "suspending" me for having persisted in pressing the Chairman (Mr. Joshua M. Levy) to take a point of order to which he as persistently refused to listen. The motives that may have actuated him in assuming this attitude are unknown to me; nor does any explanation appear to have been proffered to or demanded by the Board. Still the motives are of no personal concern beside the broad fact that the Chairman refused to listen to me on a matter of order, and the Board supported him in such refusal by passing a vote of suspension on myself. Such a vote passed in such circumstances cannot be regarded as other than a vote of censure. And as I feel, in my own mind, that the Chairman's action was so monstrously irregular and unfair that in similar circumstances I would act as I did before, there is no other honourable course left to me than to retire from the Board.

"AN INTERESTING BARMITZVAH."—The following further sums have been sent in recognition of the kindness of Mr. and Mrs. Allgood to two Jewish children: W. P. 21s.; L. J. and A. L. 20s.; Mrs. E. Nathan, 10s. 6d.

ASSOCIATION OF CHAZANIM OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.—A special meeting was held yesterday week at the Philpot Street Synagogue to tender a vote of congratulation to the Rev. J. L. Geffen on his appointment as a Chaplain to the Jewish soldiers in France. The Chairman and others eulogised the admirable communal work performed by Mr. Geffen. The rev. gentleman suitably responded.

BAYSWATER SCHOOLS.—Mr. Ernest Lesser having resigned the office of Chairman of Managers, Mr. Arthur Berkeley, the Treasurer, has been unanimously elected to fill the vacancy. Mr. Berkeley continues a family interest in the school of long standing, his late father having been a former President of the institution. Thanks to the renewed kindness of Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Davis the children had their annual outing last week at Ruislip. In the tug-of-war ten girls defeated eight boys, after the latter had secured the first pull.

LONDON UNIVERSITY.—The following have passed the June Matriculation Examination:—First Division: Cecil Edward Abelson, St. Paul's School; Israel Aucken, Parmiter's School; Henry Jules Benedictus, Merchant Taylors' School; Simon Henri Kleinberger, Ascott House, Brighton; Raphael Isaac Mincovitch, Bede Collegiate School and Private Study; Jacob Hyman Robinson, Mundella Secondary School, Nottingham; Hyman Louis Stern, Northern Polytechnic Secondary School. Second Division: Hillel Altaras, Cheltenham College; Leonard Blumenthal, Parmiter's School; Walter Büchler, St. Paul's School; Cyril Diamond, City of London School; Louis Fogelman, Portsmouth Secondary School; Sidney Lionel Freedman, Cardiff High School; Matilda Goldfarb, City of London School for Girls; Leah Goodman, High School and School of Commerce, Manchester; Marjorie Semah Gubbay, Clark's College, Cricklewood, and Pitman's School; Lily Hurwitz, Bede Collegiate School, Sunderland, and Minerva College, Leicester; Adela Rachel Jacobs, the Polytechnic; Oscar Henry Joseph, Westminster School; Geoffrey Lawrence Samuel Kohnstamm, Westminster School; Morris Joseph Levenberg, Coopers' Company's School; George William Moses, Clifton College; Joseph Moses, Private Study; Mordecai Mundy, City of London College; Isaac Paros, St. John's College, Finsbury Park; Elvira Peretz, Highbury Hill High School; David Peskin, Private Study; Elizabeth Shlounde, Highbury Hill High School; Jacob Wallman, Southend High School. Supplementary Certificate: Latin, Janus Cohen, Jews' College; Marie Klein, Dalston County School.

JEWS' COLLEGE UNION SOCIETY.—The annual meeting was held last Friday. The following were elected: Dr. Redcliffe N. Salaman, Hon. President; Messrs. M. Shutske, B.A., President; M. Zeffert, B.A., Vice-President; E. Kahan, Treasurer; B. I. Beckman, B.A., Hon. Secretary; W. Chadwick, B.A., Jacques Cohen, S. M. Ellis, and C. Moss, Committee.

BLOOMSBURY SYNAGOGUE AND RELIGION CLASSES.—At a general meeting held on Sunday at the Synagogue Chambers, Lamb's Conduit Street, Mr. S. Freedman, the President and Warden, tendered his resignation on account of his having left the district. The resignation was accepted with regret. The following were unanimously elected:—Messrs. P. Leveson, President; A. Cohen, Vice-President; and S. Horowitz, Warden.

Union of Hebrew and Religion Classes.

[COMMUNICATED.]

A meeting of the Executive Committee was held on Thursday week at 6, Portland Court. Mr. FRANK I. LYONS, President, was in the Chair, and there were also present:

Mrs. A. Eicholz, Dayan L. Mendelsohn, Rev. A. A. Green, Dr. A. Eichholz, Messrs. A. L. Awrounin, F. D. Benjamin, C. Duschinsky, L. Felsenstein, L. Frank, I. Goldston, G. Jones, C. Lang, A. Solomons, J. Trenner, and F. S. Spiers, Hon. Secretary.

Votes of condolence were passed to the family of the late Mr. Leopold de Rothschild and to Mr. F. Lewis Cohen.

It was stated that at the newly organised classes attached to the Central Synagogue, and held in a neighbouring Council School, 130 or more children were regularly attending.

Favourable reports were also received on the result of the amalgamation of the two sets of classes at Stoke Newington, and the co-ordination of the three sets in the Boroughs of East and West Ham under one Central Committee, with a single Superintendent.

The Treasurers' financial statement showed a balance of £34 2s. 6d. in hand on the general account, which was insufficient to meet the demands outside the grants to United Synagogue Classes which are paid from the vote made by the Council.

Reports from the Education Supervision Committee on the following classes were read and discussed: Hampstead, East Ham, West Ham, Upton Park, Stoke Newington, Walthamstow, Notting Hill, and the West End Talmud Torah.

A Conference between the Committee of the Notting Hill Classes and representatives of the Union was arranged.

Grants to the following Classes were voted: East and West Ham Group, £80; Stoke Newington, supplementary, £20; West End Talmud Torah, £15; North London, £30; Dalston, 30; and Hammersmith, £30.

It was decided to hold the Annual General Meeting and Conference on Sunday, November 4th.

Books Received.

"The Fortnightly Review" (August). (Chapman and Hall, 2s. 6d. net.)

"The Nineteenth Century and After" (August). (Spottiswoode and Co., 3s.)

"The Parliamentary History of Conscription in Great Britain." Preface by Richard C. Lambert, M.P. (George Allen and Unwin, 5s. net).

"Vision and Service." Being sermons, papers, letters, and aphorisms by the late Canon Barnett.

"Cours de Français Pour Les Etudes Scientifiques." Par A. G. Haltenhoff et C. Bouly. (Hatchett and Co., 3s. 6d. net.)

"Americans of German Origin and the War." By Otto H. Kahn.

"Chambers's Income Tax Guide." By John Burns, W.S. (W. and R. Chambers, 1s. 6d. net.)

"The Expository Times." (T. and T. Clark, 7d.)

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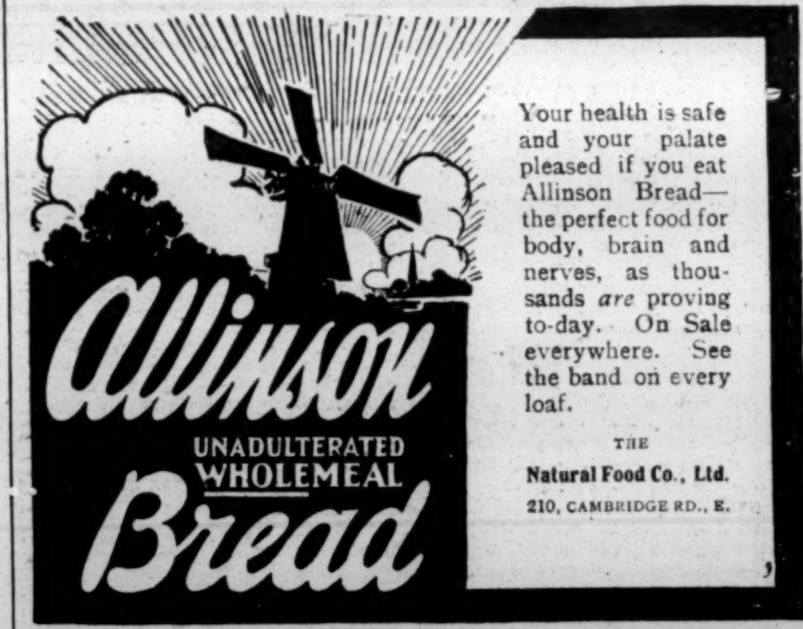

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THE JEWISH CHRONICLE: CHILDREN'S SECTION.

AUGUST 3, 1917
AB 15, 5677

Young Israel.

THE RESTORATION.

The chosen ones of Israel are scattered far and wide;
Where flows the lordly Tiber, where rolls the Atlantic tide.
By Danube's winding waters, by Hudson's crystal springs,
Dwell the myriad descendants of the prophets and the kings.

Abroad along the valleys are their habitations found;
They are hunters in the forest and tillers of the ground;
The rising sun beholds them in torrid realms afar,
And on their broken legions looks down the northern star.

In the old world's crowded cities, in the prairies of the new,
Unchanged amid all changes, to their faith forever true;
Alike by Niger's fountains and Niagara's flood,
Still flow, unmixed, the currents of the grand heroic blood.

They mourn their lasting exile, their temple strewn in dust,
Yet forget not they the promise of the righteous and the just,
They know they will be gathered from every clime and shore,
And be again the chosen of their Father evermore.

From Assyria, Egypt, Elam—from Patmos, Cush. Shinar,
From Hamath, and the islands of foreign seas afar;
From all the earth's four corners where Israel's children roam,
Shall the dispersed of Judah throng to their long-promised home.

And again like some high mountain whose tops are crowned with snow,
Shall the temple's thousand turrets in the golden sunset glow;
And again before their altars shall the congregations stand,
On thy plains, oh lov'd Jerusalem! the happy, holy land.

And it shall come to pass that the remnant in that day,
Upon the Lord of Hosts above, the great I AM, shall stay:
And the escaped of Jacob, from the paths which they have trod,
Shall return to Him that smote them—their fathers' mighty God.

NOTICE.—*All communications in connection with "Auntie's Chat" column must be addressed to* "**AUNTIE,**" "*Jewish Chronicle" Office, 2, Finsbury Square, London, E.C. 2. All other communications must be addressed to* **THE EDITOR**, "*Jewish Chronicle," 2, Finsbury Sq., London, E.C. 2.*

BRONDESBURY ORPHAN AID SOCIETY.

AN APPEAL.

MADAM,—Will you be kind enough to grant me a small space in "Young Israel" to call the attention of the children of the Brondesbury and Cricklewood districts to the "Brondesbury Orphan Aid Society," the object of which is to help by contributions of one penny per week to maintain the Norwood Orphan Asylum. If any of your readers would like to help us by giving or canvassing, and they would please write to the Hon. Secretary, Miss Maie Hill, 25, Blenheim Gardens, Cricklewood, N.W. 2, she will give them all the necessary information, and I should be extremely grateful. With many thanks.

Yours faithfully,
EUGENE M. SOLOMON,
President Brondesbury
Orphan Aid Society.

* * *

AUNTIE'S CHAT.

I cannot say that my acquaintance with Bishops is very extensive. I have occasionally heard a Bishop speak, and, if I am not mistaken, have actually shaken hands with one. But that was a long time ago, when I was a little girl. If I were a member of the Church of England I might be one of those ladies who would keep the portrait of the Bishop of London on my dressing room table and go to meet the "dear Bishop" at missionary meetings. Still, although I haven't the Bishop's photograph and do not go to his meetings, I owe him a little debt of gratitude. I was reading an address of his the other day, and he mentioned a book in terms of such admiration that I promptly read it. It was a book of stories, and I propose telling you one of them this week. I have not the book by me as I write, so I must tell it in my own words.

THE RICH LADY.

The rich lady felt very lonely. She had crossed over the line of life and had entered the great kingdom. Her desolation was extreme, and she would have been still more distressed had not a beautiful angel approached her and spoken to her with a sweet, soft voice. "What ails thee, my sister?" the angel asked. "Oh," replied the rich lady, "I am so lonely. In the world from which I have come I had company, and servants to wait on me, and here I have no friends; there is no one I know. It is terrible."

THE ANGEL.

"Are you not glad to come here, then?" asked the angel. "No, no!" the lady replied. "Were you?" "Oh willingly," said the angel; "in the life from which I came I laboured from morning to night; I had no friends, or servants to wait on me." The lady for the first time raised her head and looked into the angel's face. "It is strange," she said, "I do not know who you are, but your face is familiar; have we not met in the old life?" "Yes," replied the angel; "I was your washerwoman."

YOUNG ISRAEL CHILDREN'S LEAGUE.

MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION COUPON.

Name..
Address..
....
August 3, 1917.

* * *

A STORY FOR THE LITTLE ONES.

"RONA'S FORGETFULNESS."

BY AMY GILBERT (a Member of the League).

"We shall be very pleased to see Rona at a little party on July 23rd from 2.30-8 o'clock.—With love from DORIS."

So ran the invitation which Rona now read aloud to her mother, Mrs. Freedman.

"Of course you will let me go, mother," exclaimed Rona, when she had finished reading it.

"Yes, dear, but what dress will you wear?"

"Why, my white silk," replied Rona.

"Did you put it in the washing basket?" inquired Mrs. Freedman.

"Oh, I have forgotten to. What shall I do?"

Rona was nearly in tears, and her mother, noticing it, said: "I will ask Mary if she can spare time to wash it."

And as Mary did wash it, Rona went to the party and enjoyed herself immensely.

"Rona, do not forget to put your dress in the washing basket," said Mrs. Freedman, a few days later.

"All right, mother, but I do not expect I shall be invited to another party," replied Rona, cheerfully.

"Do not be so sure," was the answer.

ANOTHER INVITATION.

"Please Mary, will you ask Rona to come in here for a minute," said Mrs. Freedman.

"Yes Madame," answered Mary, and she went to do so.

Next minute Rona came bounding into the room where her mother was sitting reading a letter.

"What is it you want, Mumsie?" asked Rona, coming up and kissing her mother.

"Have you put your white silk dress in the washing basket?" was the answer.

"Why, mother, I have forgotten it," exclaimed Rona. "But it does not matter," she continued, "I shall not want it."

Mrs. Freedman did not answer, but handed Rona the letter she had been reading. Rona read it and let the paper fall from her hand, for it read as follows:

DEAREST AUNTIE,—We are having a party on the 31st, and we should be very pleased to see Rona. Please do let her come, Auntie dear.

I remain, your loving niece,
STELLA.

"Oh, mother, can't I go?" she cried, and there was a sob in her voice.

"I am afraid not," was the answer. "Remember it is your own forgetfulness that is keeping you away. I gave in to you the first time, but I cannot do so again. Let it be a lesson to you, and remember the good and truthful proverb, 'You will always have to reap what you sow.'"

I am pleased to say it was a lesson to Rona, and since then she is cured of the terrible habit of forgetfulness.

* * *

GIFTS TO AUNTIE'S FUNDS.

POLISH JEWS' RELIEF FUND.—Proceeds of a concert organised by Albert and S. Sharman, M. Greenberg and Edward Copelvitch, 10s.

* * *

NEW MEMBERS OF THE LEAGUE.

Rebecca Agnes Balcombe, 25, Studley Road, Upton Lane, Forest Gate, E. 7.

Amy Gilbert, 149, Sutherland Avenue, Maida Vale, W. 9.

Benjamin I. Sargon, Old Messina Hospital, Clare Road, Bombay, India.

* * *

THE COMPETITION.

Here is a competition which should be highly popular with all my readers:—

SENIORS.

A prize will be awarded for the best selection of three poems suitable for publication in "Young Israel." Preference will be given to poems which have not hitherto been quoted in these columns.

JUNIORS.

A prize will be awarded for the best painting of a flower.

RULES.

1. All competitors must be members of the League and their entries must be their own unaided work.
2. Juniors must be under twelve years of age.
3. All entries must be quite separate from letters to Auntie, and must bear the name, address, and age of the entrant on the back of each sheet.
4. Entries must be in Auntie's hands on or before September 15th. Colonial competitors, November 15th.

NOTE.—The Postmaster-General asks me to tell you that you should put E.C. 2 at the end of the address.

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